Part One
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The New York Times.

Two Parts
12 Pages

VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,138. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1896.—COPYRIGHTED, 1896, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Weather for Friday: THREATENING, with SHOWERS, followed by CLEARING, WARMER.

Stock Market—Dull and featureless.

Wheat, 94½; corn, 20½; cotton, 7⅝.

Obituary.—Page 5.

Amusements.—Page 5.

Railroads.—Page 7.

Real Estate.—Page 12.

Court Calendars.—Page 12.

Business Troubles.—Page 7.

Marine Intelligence.—Page 8.

Arrivals at hotels and out-of-town buyers.—Page 1.

Ex-Queen Liliuokalani of Hawaii arrived yesterday in San Francisco on a steamer from Honolulu.

The aquarium in Battery Park was opened yesterday, and it is estimated 30,000 persons saw the exhibit.—Page 7.

Marie Barberi was acquitted of the charge of murder. The jury decided the case in less than an hour.—Page 9.

The British steamer Radcliffe, which went ashore on Great South Beach, worked off uninjured yesterday.—Page 9.

Gen. Palma yesterday received reports which he believes to be trustworthy, to the effect that Maceo is alive.—Page 2.

Stephen A. Dutton was convicted of swindling Lily Alys Godfrey of real estate in Washington valued at $55,000.—Page 9.

The Rapid Transit Commission elected Charles Stewart Smith as one of its members in place of William Steinway.—Page 9.

Thirty-five members of the Society of the Pointed Beards held one of its irregular dinners at Leon Flouret's restaurant last night.—Page 3.

Mayor Strong issued an address indorsing the plans of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor.—Page 12.

Evangelist Moody yesterday continued his attacks on Sunday newspapers and other enterprises requiring labor on the Sabbath.—Page 9.

Gen. Weyler has returned to the Province of Havana from Pinar del Rio, Cuba. No explanation has been given of his sudden reappearance.

Col. A. L. Conger says that talks with business men and manufacturers show that they do not want an extra session of Congress.—Page 9.

A bill introduced in the House yesterday, if enacted into law, would require the President to select the members of his Cabinet from Congress.—Page 3.

The Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee last night determined to frame a new tariff bill and have it ready for action by Congress at a special session.

Carl Schurz, President of the National Civil Service Reform League, delivered his annual address before the league in Philadelphia last night.—Page 8.

The Executive Committee of the National Democratic Party met yesterday at Indianapolis and audited the campaign accounts. A small balance remains in the Treasury.—Page 3.

Architects gave their views as to the limits in height of buildings which may in the future be erected in New York to a committee of the Board of Trade and Transportation.—Page 9.

The Union League Club decided to make an organized struggle to secure the election of Joseph H. Choate to the United States Senate. A committee of fifty is to be appointed for that purpose.—Page 3.

It was said at Washington yesterday that the office of Secretary of the Treasury in President McKinley's Cabinet would be tendered to Nelson Dingley of Maine, and would be accepted by him.

President Henry D. McCord and Vice President Frank Brainerd of the Produce Exchange have addressed a letter to Chairman Seth L. Milliken protesting against the Quigg bill on Custom House.—Page 3.

The monitor Puritan, the heaviest ship of its class in our navy, was formally put in commission at the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday. Its construction was begun twenty-one years ago.—Page 9.

Mayor Strong may veto the fuel gas franchise. He will have something to say about it in a few days. President Jeroloman of the Aldermen thinks the company should pay $10,000,000 to the city.—Page 2.

A fire was started in the Mills Building last night by an electric wire. The woodwork and furniture in several offices were damaged. It is estimated that the damage to the building and to the property of tenants will be about $1,600.—Page 3.

The work of making the final budget for 1897 was begun by the Board of Estimate. For the Mayor's office $25,000 was allowed. The Park Department is to have more money, and an allowance was made for a landscape architect.—Page 9.

In his annual report, submitted to Congress yesterday, Attorney General Harmon urged that the anti-trust law be amended and that a new crimes act be created. He reviews the progress of the telephone, foreign cable, Union Pacific Railroad, and other cases in which the Government is interested.—Page 7.

CONGRESS—The Senate yesterday devoted its time to the consideration of the Cuban and immigration questions, without taking final action on either. In the House, Mr. Bowers, (Dem., La.,) who was unseated at the last session and was re-elected last month, was sworn in. A bill to restrict ownership of lands by aliens was called up and provoked a running political debate. A bill prohibiting the sale of liquor in the Capitol was passed. The Senate bill prohibiting the piratical performance of musical or dramatic productions was passed. The bill regulating the issue of liquor licenses in the District of Columbia was taken up, but owing to the lack of a quorum no definite action was taken.—Page 3.

ELECTED TO THE ACADEMY.

Two Candidates Defeat M. Emile Zola for the Prize.

PARIS, Dec. 10.—M. Andre Theuriet, the French littérateur, was to-day elected a member of the French Academy, receiving eighteen votes to four cast for M. Emile Zola.

M. Vandal was also elected to membership, receiving twenty votes to M. Zola's two.

M. Theuriet was born in Marly-le-Roi, (Seine-et-Oise,) Oct. 8, 1833. He came of a Lorraine family, and was educated at the College of Bar-le-Duc, and studied law in Paris. He was admitted to the bar in 1857, and soon after he entered the Ministry of Finance, but at the same time devoted himself to literary work. He wrote gracefully both poetry and prose, and acquired the reputation of a writer of distinction and delicacy. He received the decoration of the Legion of Honor in 1879.

M. Theuriet's first literary production was a poem in the Revue des Deux Mondes, entitled "In Memoriam." This was followed by "Le Chemin de Bois." In 1873 he produced "Le Bleu et le Noir," a poem of real life. In 1879 appeared "Les Nids," folio size, and illustrated by Giacomelli. In 1882 he published "Le Livre de la Payse," and in 1886 appeared "Nos Oiseaux," illustrated. In 1891 he wrote "La Ronde des Saisons et des Mois." At the same time he produced a number of works of fiction. In 1870 he wrote "Nouvelles Intimes," in 1874 "Mlle. Guignon," "Le Mariage de Gérard." In 1875 appeared "Une Ondine"; in 1876, "La Fortune d'Angèle"; in 1877, "Raymonde"; in 1878, "Nos Enfants, le Filleul d'un Marquis." He also contributed to the Moniteur, the Musée Universel, to the Illustration, Figaro, and Gaulois.

SENATOR QUAY ANSWERED

BUSINESS MEN'S LEAGUE SCORES HIM FOR HIS RECENT LETTER.

President-Elect McKinley Quoted as Supporting the League—Quay's Use of Money in Campaigns Proved.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10.—The Executive Committee of the Philadelphia Branch of the National League of Business Men this evening made the following reply to Senator Quay's criticisms of the organization:

"Not only the members of the various branches of the National League of Business Men throughout Pennsylvania, but the great mass of business men generally, must have been startled at the remarkable language used by Senator Quay. Never in their wildest moments did Popocratic orators in the late campaign use language more demagogic and communistic in their appeals to the so-called 'masses' against the socalled 'classes.' He out-Herods Herod and out-Bryans Bryan.

Quay's Opposition to McKinley.

"One does not have to go very far back, however, to discern the reason for Mr. Quay's dislike of the business men. Only those of short memory have forgotten his bitter hostility to the nomination of Gov. McKinley for the Presidency, and his own opera bouffe candidacy for that high office.

"Notwithstanding his spectacular flight to Canton last Spring, Mr. Quay continued his opposition to Major McKinley up to the last moment. But the foundations of Gov. McKinley's campaign had been laid solidly among the business men of the land, and the schemes of the politicians came to naught. It is rather remarkable that Mr. Quay should have so suddenly awakened to the evils of 'millionaire' representatives in the United States Senate. Was not Mr. Quay alone responsible for the re-election of Mr. Cameron to the United States Senate in 1891?

"And is not Mr. Cameron a millionaire many times over? And may not Mr. Quay be contemplating the election of Mr. Cameron to still another term?

"Mr. Quay gives utterance to the startling intelligence that the United States Senate contains 'business men enough to serve all legitimate purposes.' There is a popular impression abroad that this is not so, Mr. Quay certainly is not a business man, as, since his election as prothenotary of Beaver County in 1864, he has held political office almost continuously. Mr. Quay's latter-day recognition of the evils of 'money in politics' would be rather more edifying were it only a little less ludicrous. It is true that the business men have contributed largely to campaign funds. But no one should be in a better position than Mr. Quay to know whether these contributions were used in previous campaigns to make 'politics sordid and corrupt.' And, if he has such knowledge, it is his duty to give the matter to the public.

How the Senator Used Money.

"During the late campaign State Chairman Elkins sent out the following letter to a number of candidates for the State Senate and House, inclosing checks for $500 and $250, respectively:

"'By request of Senator Quay, I take pleasure in inclosing contributions to help defray your campaign expenses.' How does Senator Quay's conduct in this matter comport with his vehement denunciation of the 'growing use of money in politics'?

"Mr. Quay has fooled some of the people at times, and all the people at other times, but he has reached a point where, with his mask trown off, he faces an intelligent public, with whom forebearance has ceased to be a virtue. Without declaring any warfare against him, they propose that he shall not dictate the selection of his own colleague, and thus have two seats instead of one, in the United States Senate.

"Canute's protest to the waves of the sea and the Pope's bull against the comet were not less futile in their purposes than is Mr. Quay's attack upon the business men of Pennsylvania.

McKinley versus Quay.

"In striking contrast to Mr. Quay's attitude toward the National League of Business Men is that of National Chairman Hanna, and President-elect McKinley places himself on record in the following letter, which was received on the very morning of Mr. Quay's defamation of the business men of the country:

"'CANTON, Ohio, Dec. 7, 1896.

"'Rudolph Blankenburg, Esq., Chairman Executive Committee National League of Business Men, Philadelphia:

"'My Dear Sir: I have your favor of the 24th ult., inclosing declarations of principles of the National League of Business Men. The announced purposes of the league are such as appeal to the patrotism and good sense of all citizens, and I am very glad to note that it is the intention of the league to continue its active work. Very truly yours,

"'WILLIAM McKINLEY.'

"With such support and conscious of the justness of their cause, the National League of Business Men intends to continue the battle, and is not fearful of the result."

Brutal Elephant to be Killed.

CHICAGO, Dec. 10.—Gypsy, the man-killing elephant of the Harris Nickle-plate Circus will be killed by electricity at Tattersalls in a short time. Last Winter Gypsy escaped and played havoc on the street, afterward killing Frank Scott, her keeper. For ten years it has been a dangerous brute, and great trouble has been experienced in getting a keeper to stay. A dozen have left since Scott's death. Manager Wilson asked for a permit for a public execution of the animal. If it is allowed, the animal after death will be stuffed and taken around the country with the circus.

Violated the Inter-State Law.

CHICAGO, Dec. 10.—General Manager O'Reilly of the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railroad was arrested here today on a charge of violating the Inter-State commerce law. The affidavit is that O'Reilly made a reduced rate on a carload of oil to Quincy, Ill., for the Brooks Oil Co. of this city. The oil went over the Wabash Road, and O'Reilly says he will show that it was properly billed, and that the proper rates were made when it left this city.

State Vote to Be Canvassed Dec. 15.

ALBANY, Dec. 10.—Secretary of State Palmer has called a meeting of the State Board of Canvassers for 3 o'clock next Tuesday afternoon. The returns of the last election in this State will be canvassed.

TRAMPS ROBBED BY TRAMPS.

A Fight in Which One Man Was Slightly Wounded.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Dec. 10.—Eight tramps engaged in a desperate fight on the tracks of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad half a mile south of this city to-night, and one of them is now in Vassar Hospital, with wounds from a bullet which passed through his hand and spent itself against his breast.

The tramps met on the tracks, four going each way. A fierce fight was soon in progress. The four aggressive tramps succeeded in taking money from the others, and then forced them into a freight car which was attached to a train on the side track waiting for an express to pass. They drove the robbed tramps into the car at the point of a pistol, and followed it up by firing the pistol at random into the car, while the tramps inside screamed in terror. One of the bullets struck William Ross, one of the tramps, as it glanced from the side of the car. It lacerated one of his fingers, and passed through his overcoat, slightly wounding him in the breast. The tramps outside then fastened the door of the car, making prisoners of the terrified tramps inside.

The robbers then made their escape by stealing a rowboat and crossing the river. The freight train pulled out in a few moments, and the imprisoned tramps were not released until they reached Hyde Park, where the detectives of the New York Central opened the car, arrested them, and brought them to this city. Ross was bleeding from the wound in his finger, and was frightened almost to death. The others gave their names as John Rooney, Antonio Bogani, and George Lobdell of New York. At Vassar Hospital it was said that Ross was not dangerously hurt.

FOR PROTECTION IN ENGLAND

A Sparsely Attended Conference Held in London Yesterday.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—The Right Hon. James Lowther, M. P., presided over a sparsely attended conference of protectionists in St. James's Hall to-day. Among those present were Commoners Howarth, Disraeli, Seton-Karr, and Sandys. Mr. Lowther addressed the conference, and in the course of his remarks laid great stress upon the statements that Mr. Wilfrid Laurier, Prime Minister of the Dominion of Canada, had promised not to interfere with the protective policy of Canada. The last general election there, he said, was a definite settlement of the Canadian policy in the direction of protection.

Mr. Lowther said he was as strongly opposed to the ruin of England by Manitoba wheat as by Minnesota wheat, and declared that it was no longer true that the masses in England were opposed to any imposition of duties. Mr. Lowther explained that between 2,500,000 and 3,000,000 acres of land had been elbowed out of cereal production in England for £130,000,000 worth of imports, the most of which could be produced here. He was in favor of a duty of 5 per cent. on wheat, which, he said, would yield a revenue of £12,500,000, yet only raising the price of bread for a full-grown man 3s. 9½d. a year.

TWO PLACES FOR REPUBLICANS.

Mr. Cleveland to Appoint Members of Inter-State Commerce Commission.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The President will have two vacancies to fill in the Inter-State Commerce Commission between now and Jan. 1, 1897, one caused by resignation and the other by the expiration of the term for which the member was appointed.

The members to retire are Wheelock G. Veazy of Vermont and M. A. Knapp of New York. The resignation of Mr. Veazy was placed in the hands of President Cleveland a few days after he was reappointed, Jan. 1, 1896, for a term of six years. Ill health is the cause of Mr. Veazy's retirement.

Both Messrs. Veazy and Knapp are Republicans, and under the law the President will have to appoint Republicans to their places, as the other three members of the Inter-State Commerce Commission—W. R. Morrison of Illinois, James D. Yeoman of Iowa, and Judson C. Clements of Georgia, are Democrats, and the law restricts the dominant party to three members on the commission.

HE IS PERSONA NON GRATA.

Germany Objects to the New Minister from China.

BERLIN, Dec. 10.—The Foreign Office has notified the Chinese Government that Hwang Tsun Hsien, who was recently appointed Chinese Minister to Germany, is not persona grata to the German Government. The grounds of Germany's objections are that Hwang Tsun Hsien is not of sufficiently high rank, and that China had not consulted the Foreign Office regarding his appointment.

It is said that in the note to the Chinese Government the Foreign Office cites as a precedent the action taken by China some time ago in making objection to the appointment of Mr. Blair as American Minister to China, the Chinese Government holding that he was persona non grata because of his criticism in the United States Senate on China and the Chinese.

THE ITALIAN CHAMBER AROUSED

The Sitting Suspended on Account of the Uproar.

ROME, Dec. 10.—There was a violent scene in the Chamber of Deputies to-day, growing out of an attack made upon Gen. Mocenni, ex-Minister of War, in connection with the conferring of decorations upon officers and others who took part in the recent disastrous Abyssinian campaign. Gen. Mocenni attempted to defend his action, but his voice was drowned in a flood of yells and hoots and opprobrious epithets, and he was finally compelled to abandon the tribune and take his seat.

The uproar became so great that the President concluded that the only way to restore order was to suspend the sitting, which he accordingly did.

Populists Registering Office Seekers.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 10.—The Populist State Committee has opened a book, in which the names of candidates for appointive offices under the incoming State administration are registered. A fee of $1 is charged for entering the name of an applicant. The Governor-elect is informed from time to time of the names on the list. The money thus raised will go toward the payment of $500 campaign bills which the committee still owes.

Christmas Pleases Old and Young.
So does Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pen. Dealers, or Waterman's, 157 Broadway.—Adv.

LOST WITH ALL ON BOARD.

The North German Lloyd Steamer Saller Has Foundered.

CORUNNA, Dec. 10.—The North German Lloyd steamer Saller, from Bremen, for Buenos Ayres, foundered off Villagracia, twenty miles north of Vigo. She carried a crew of between sixty and seventy men, all of whom went down with the steamer. She also carried a number of passengers, none of whom escaped the fate of the crew.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—A dispatch received here from Bremen asserts that there were 210 passengers on the steamer Saller, which has been lost on the Spanish coast, including one German, 113 Russians, 35 Galicians, and 61 Spaniards. The dispatch adds that it is feared all of them were lost. The agents of the North German Lloyd, owners of the steamer, do not credit the report. They say the steamer may have had some passengers, but not a large number.

It is believed in London that the disaster occurred on Tuesday, when a terrible gale along the European Atlantic coasts did extensive damage to shipping.

The Saller was a bark-rigged iron screw steamer of 3,214 gross, and 2,229 net tonnage, 351 feet 2 inches long, 39 feet beam, and 32 feet deep. She was built in Hull in 1875.

TO SLEEP THE WINTER OUT.

A Man, Probably Insane, Found Prepared for a Long Drowse.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Dec. 10.—While hunting in the woods near Liberty Corners a party of hunters found a man asleep under two umbrellas. His feet were bound with bags and cloths, and between the outside wrappings and his feet were layers of leaves. Inside of his clothing leaves and straw were stuffed. He had an almost complete armor of straw and leaves, and was attired much as gardeners preserve rose bushes from cold.

He was awakened, and said he was going to sleep there until warm weather came. He is a German, about sixty years old. He refuses to give his name. He says he has not tasted food for a week. He was not frostbitten, although he said he had been out through all the recent cold weather. He claims that he went to sleep a year ago, and remained asleep until Spring, and then arose and went about his work. He says he is an umbrella mender. It is thought he is insane.

A VASSAR PROFESSOR ROBBED.

Miss Ely Attacked by a Thief on the College Grounds.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Dec. 10.—Miss A. M. Ely, A. B., professor of mathematics at Vassar College, was attacked by a man on the college grounds at 6:30 o'clock this evening, just as she was leaving the college to board an electric car at the gate, on her way to New York. The man is thought to have been concealed among the cedars beside the roadway leading to the building.

He approached Miss Ely from behind, and when he seized her hand she thought it was one of the students who had approached her in fun. The man was evidently bent on robbery, as he looked her over quickly, as if looking for jewelry, and before the professor could scream, he snatched her satchel from her hand and ran down the pathway to the main road and made his escape. Fortunately, Miss Ely's pocketbook was not in the satchel. It contained her railroad ticket and some valuable papers and necessary apparel for traveling.

Miss Ely was almost prostrated by the shock, and had to postpone her trip to New York.

THEY WANT THE POOL BOX.

A New Racing Law Demanded in the State of Illinois.

CHICAGO, Dec. 10.—The Northwestern Breeders' Association, which has existed twelve years, and which in that time has paid out $650,000 in purses at Washington Park and other tracks, practically decided at a meeting to-day to dissolve. At least nothing will be done by it until the Legislature passes a pool-selling bill.

The association does not favor a continuous-racing bill. It wants a measure legalizing meetings of not more than twenty-five days, and would favor forfeiture of charter for violation of the law. The last two meetings have absorbed the association's capital stock and several thousand dollars besides. Horsemen here believe that there will be no more racing unless the poolbox is allowed to stay.

National Linseed Oil Company.

CHICAGO, Dec. 10.—Unless there is a radical change for the better in the linseed oil business within the next few months, it is not at all likely that the National Linseed Oil Company will declare a dividend within the two next quarters. Though there is a handsome surplus in the treasury, more than sufficient to make a distribution, the officers of the organization will not sanction a distribution until the financial situation in general and the linseed oil business in particular, shall improve beyond the possibility of a set-back.

A Peculiar Runaway.

WHITE PLAINS, Dec. 10.—Mrs. John J. Haley had just taken her children to school and was about to step into her surrey when the horses ran away. Mrs. Haley clung to the dashboard and stood on the step until the horses were stopped, some distance away. Her back was hurt by the wheel. The horses knocked a showcase standing in front of a clothing store against a ladder on which Andrew Duncan was standing while he fixed a street lamp. Duncan was thrown and injured internally.

Nordica to Sing for Thomas.

CHICAGO, Dec. 10.—Mme. Lillian Nordica will be the soloist with the Thomas orchestra to-morrow afternoon and Saturday evening. She will be heard in Erkel's "Erszebeth" and "Oh, Hall of Song," from Tannhäuser, besides several unannounced numbers. There is much interest in her appearance, owing to the fact that she will not be heard in grand opera.

A Tramp Slept in His Bed.

FLUSHING, L. I., Dec. 10.—Charles H. Medicus, a Brooklyn furniture manufacturer, recently closed his Summer residence, overlooking Little Neck Bay. He came here yesterday to see if everything was in order, and found that some tramp had slept in his bed, and had done so with muddy shoes. The matter was reported to the police.

TARIFF BILL TO BE READY

REPUBLICANS ANTICIPATE THE CALLING OF AN EXTRA SESSION.

The Present Ways and Means Committee Will Give Hearings and Have the New Measure Ready by the Date of Inauguration.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The Committee on Ways and Means will go to work at once to prepare a tariff bill.

This was the conclusion reached by the Republican members of the committee at a conference held to-night. The conclusion reached was the unanimous expression of the members present.

In the preparation of the bill the full committee will give hearings to all persons who are interested. At a meeting of the committee the details of the hearings will be agreed upon.

This determination of the Republican members, of course, presupposes the calling of an extra session of Congress shortly after the inauguration of President McKinley, but after the adjournment of the conference they all disclaimed any direct knowledge upon the subject from the only source which could make the extra session a fact. Gen. Grosvenor of Ohio said that no member had any positive information on the subject, but that they all knew that the chances were 10 to 1 an extra session would be called. In explanation of the action of the conference, Gen. Grosvenor said:

"The committee will open its doors to all persons representing interests affected by the tariff, who can be heard while the preparation of the bill is in progress."

"Will the bill be divided among the several sub-committees of the full committee?" was asked.

"I do not think so," he answered. "Of course the individual members of the committee will direct their attention more particularly to the schedules about which they are better informed."

"When will the hearings probably begin?"

"I should say week after next. They cannot well be entered upon earlier, for want of time in which to prepare."

Other members of the committee expressed the opinion that the bill to be prepared would propose a system of rates moderate in amount, as compared with those of the McKinley bill of 1890. They did not care to go into any details in the matter, saying that the discussion at the conference did not proceed far enough upon this question to warrant them in making any more than the general statement.

One of the members said a most important matter that the committee would have to consider would be that of reciprocity. It was the general opinion of those present at the conference, he said, that if a practical method of reciprocity could be devised, it would be inserted in the bill, and it would be made a prominent feature of the measure. He said there were some of the minority of the Committee on Ways and Means who favored the principle of reciprocity. Two of them, Messrs. Cobb and McLaurin, had put their names to a report in favor of restoring the reciprocity features of the tariff law.

THE TREASURY FOR DINGLEY.

A Report that the Portfolio Will Be Tendered to the Maine Man.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The Washington Times says:

"Hon. Nelson Dingley, Jr., of Maine is to be the next Secretary of the Treasury.

"This statement is not official, but comes from such a source that there can be no doubting that the portfolio will be tendered to Mr. Dingley, and accepted. He will, of course, resign from the next House.

"This fact will have great bearing in the consultation to be held to-night by the Ways and Means Committee of the House. The meeting is to be held at the rooms of Gen. Grosvenor.

"The general impression is that the committee will decide to prepare a bill for passage at an extra session of the Fifty-fifth Congress. There seems to be no doubt in the minds of the leaders that such an extra session is to be called.

"The obligation assumed to rest on President-elect McKinley to tender a Cabinet office to his next competitor, Speaker Reed, will in a measure be compiled with if Mr. Reed's chief henchman from Maine is appointed to the Treasuryship."

Judge McKenna Considered.

CANTON, Ohio, Dec. 10.—The man of the hour with the unofficial makers of Cabinets is Judge Joseph McKenna of California, who was appointed to the United States Circuit bench by President Harrison. Judge McKenna was a member of Congress, and served during a portion of Major McKinley's term in the National Legislature. He is well-known by the President-elect.

Mrs. McKinley left to-night for Chicago for a few days' visit.

MR. HANNA IS BALKED.

Cannot Get the Library Building for the Inaugural Ball.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—"If it were not for the respect I have for old man Morrill I would ride roughshod over those fellows," said Mark Hanna this morning, referring to the men in and out of Congress who have balked him in his efforts to secure the use of the new Congressional Library Building for the inaugural ball.

Chairman Hanna reluctantly admitted that he had been defeated in the principal mission for which he came to Washington. A resolution may be introduced in Congress to permit the use of the Library Building, but it is a foregone conclusion that it cannot be put through.

Gorman to "Clear the Atmosphere."

Senator Gorman announces that he soon will "clear the atmosphere" by making a speech in which he will declare that further dallying with the Dingley bill is useless.

Not a single Senator on the Democratic side of the Chamber will vote for it, he says. Mr. Gorman believes that the making of this declaration will help the business interests of the country by relieving them of the present uncertainty concerning the fate of the bill.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day: Connecticut—H. H. Maynard, Baltic. New Jersey—J. L. Doremus, Cedar Grove. New York—J. Pritchard, Horicon; D. A. Kelley, Onondaga Castle; H. P. Jones, West Clarksville.

M'KINLEY MUST PAY UP.

Or He Will Lose His Mining Claim in Colorado.

SILVER CLIFF, Col., Dec. 10.—A notice of forfeiture addressed to William McKinley was published here to-day notifying the President-elect that unless he paid his assessment dues for $100 for work done on the McKinley mining claim by Dec. 31, 1896, his interest would become the property of C. H. Hunsaker.

The latter is the locator of the claim, which is situated between the Geyser and Silver Horn Mines, two of the most important in the district.

LILIUOKALANI IN AMERICA.

The ex-Queen of Hawaii Arrived Yesterday in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 10.—Ex-Queen Liliuokalani of Hawaii arrived from Honolulu this morning on the steamer China.

The fact of the ex-Queen's arrival did not leak out until early this afternoon.

The object of her visit is at present unknown, but the impression which existed among the passengers on the China was that Liliuokalani was en route to Washington to make a final appeal to President Cleveland for the restoration of her throne.

The starting of Liliuokalani from Hawaii was enveloped in mystery. No announcement was made of her intention to leave during the time which the China lay at the wharf between her arrival from Yokohama and departure.

About ten minutes before sailing time Liliuokalani made her appearance on board, going at once to a stateroom which had been reserved for her, and in which she remained until the vessel was well out to sea.

Col. McFarlane, who was chamberlain to Liliuokalani's brother, the late King Kalakaua, met the ex-Queen at the steamer, having received a notification of her presence on board, and escorted her to the California Hotel. He said this afternoon that he had no knowledge as to the plans of Liliuokalani, and that her coming was a complete surprise to him.

"I was never more astonished," he said, "than when I received the announcement of her presence here, and as yet she has not confided any information to me. From her conversation, I gather that she will remain in San Francisco a week and then visit Washington, and possibly London.

"It is certain her trip is made in the interests of self and people. What that business may be I do not know positively. In a few days, the queen tells me, she will make a statement of her plans to the public."

SHE MIXED THE BABIES UP.

A Nurse Cannot Separate the Girls She Has in Charge.

CHICAGO, Dec. 10.—A Little Buttercup in the person of a nurse has mixed two girl babies up, and there is trouble on the west side.

The infants were born a week ago Monday night at the same hour, to Mrs. Wilson and her daughter, Mrs. Hill, the wives of laborers living on Wood Street, near Thirty-fifth. Not being able to afford two nurses, they engaged a Sairey Gamp to attend to both infants, as the mothers lived together. As soon as the children appeared in this world the nurse took them both in her arms and gave them a warm bath. When she had dried them, she could not tell the other from which. They were as like as two peas. Not a mark or feature distinguished one from the other, and as she stood holding the crying babes, she broke into tears herself.

She explained her trouble to the mothers. They, too, gave way to grief, in which they were joined by the unhappy fathers. The children were to be named Grace and Alice, but which is Grace and which is Alice no one can find out.

A SON SEEKS VENGEANCE.

Attempt to Kill One of Judge Combs's Alleged Assassins.

BARBOURVILLE, Ky., Dec. 10.—William Combs, son of the late Judge Jesse Combs, who was assassinated several months ago, attempted last night to shoot Joseph Adkins, one of the alleged assassins. Before he could use his revolver, he was overpowered.

Adkins and Jesse Fields, the other alleged assassin of Judge Combs, are here to be tried on a charge of murder. They have had one trial, and have been under sentence of life imprisonment. The new trial is the result of a decision by the Court of Appeals.

Fields and Adkins are members of the French faction, which has figured in the French-Eversole feud, an affair of long standing. About all of the principals of the feud are here to watch the trial. An outbreak between the two factions is not improbable.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day are: Threatening, with light showers, followed by clearing, warmer.

A ridge of high pressure has remained nearly stationary, extending from the west Gulf to Oregon. The depression to the north of Montana has moved to Manitoba, increasing in intensity, a pressure of 29.30 being reported from Prince Albert. Light showers have occurred in New England and the lake region, except Lake Michigan, and in Southern Florida. The temperature has fallen in the Missouri Valley and Florida, has risen in the Ohio, the middle and lower Mississippi Valley, and has remained nearly stationary elsewhere. Generally fair weather will prevail in all districts, with increasing cloudiness in the extreme Northwest Friday afternoon. The temperature will rise in the Atlantic States.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	1896.	TIMES. 1896.
3 A. M.	23	43	44
6 A. M.	22	45	45
9 A. M.	21	43	46
12 M.	25	47	48
4 P. M.	29	51	54
6 P. M.	29	49	48
9 P. M.	28	46	46
12 P. M.	28	45	44

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	46⅞
Weather Bureau	48
Corresponding date 1895	25
Corresponding date for last 20 years	37

Complete "Weather Forecast," Page 6, Column 1.

GEN. WEYLER REAPPEARS

BACK TO HAVANA PROVINCE FROM PINAR DEL RIO.

No Explanation of His Sudden Return from His Campaign Against the Forces of Maceo.

HAVANA, Dec. 10.—Capt. Gen. Weyler, at the head of a column of troops, has arrived in the Province of Havana from the Province of Pinar del Rio.

He went to Pinar del Rio some time ago to operate against the rebel forces commanded by Maceo.

MACEO'S DEATH IS DENIED.

The Cuban Committee Says the Leader Is in Pinar del Rio.

DALLAS, Texas, Dec. 10.—The head of the local Cuban committee to-day received dispatches from Key West, making absolute denial of the Spanish report from Havana of the alleged killing of Gen. Antonio Maceo.

The dispatches state that at 9 o'clock last night Maceo was safe in Pinar del Rio Province, and his army was making successful operations against Capt. Gen. Weyler's forces; that at the time of the turning of Weyler's left flank, on Dec. 1, Maceo had captured more than 12,000 stands of arms and immense quantities of ammunition, medicines, and commissary supplies.

The dispatches also state that within the next three days the Cubans are likely to turn Weyler's other flank and win a decisive victory. Francisco Gomez has not been with Maceo in any of his recent movements, and is safe in Matanzas Province. The head of the local committee said:

"We know positively that the most sensational and glorious news for the patriots will come from Cuba on or about Dec. 15. Texas is doing more to help the patriots than any other State in the Union just now, and is favorably located for effective aid. Dallas and Galveston will be in closer confidential relations with Key West than will any point in the East for some time to come."

MACEO'S BODY NOT FOUND.

One of His Former Physicians Admits That He Was Killed.

HAVANA, Dec. 10.—Up to the time of sending this dispatch this evening nothing has been learned of the whereabouts of Maceo's body, and nothing further has transpired to confirm the reports of his death.

Maximo Zertucha, who was formerly Gen. Antonio Maceo's physician, has surrendered to Col. Tort at San Felipe, and confirms the reports of the rebel leader's death, which, he says, occurred at 2 P. M. on Dec. 7 in the engagement between the rebels under Maceo and the Spanish troops under Major Cirujedas. Maceo, tre doctor reports, received one bullet which penetrated his head, breaking his jaw, and passed out at the union of the neck and the shoulder, and was also wounded by another shot which struck him in the stomach.

Another attempt was made this morning to discover what disposition has been made of the rebel leader's body.

A delegation of correspondents of the foreign press and reporters of the local newspapers have gone in the direction of Hoyo Colorado to make an investigation in that vicinity, where it is believed the body is buried. It was rumored in Havana last night that if the body should be found it would be brought to this city.

GREAT REJOICING IN SPAIN.

The Death of Maceo Implicitly Believed All Over the Land.

MADRID, Dec. 10.—Last night's popular manifestation of joy over the reports of the death of the rebel leader Antonio Maceo was of the most enthusiastic character. An excited crowd gathered in front of the Prefecture and the Town Hall, cheering and shouting, and the Mayor appeared upon the balcony of the hall and joined in the "vivas" for Spain and the Spanish Army. The Governor of Madrid, who was watching the demonstration, caused the United States Legation to be protected by gendarmes.

The crowd endeavored to march to the United States Legation, but they were prevented by the police from doing so.

The news of the death of Maceo was received in the provinces with every manifestation of delight, each town demonstrating its joy to the fullest extent of its lung power.

The Duke of Tetuan, Minister of Foreign Affairs, to-day officially communicated to the diplomats here the news of the death of Antonio Maceo.

THE MESSAGE ON CUBA.

Comments of the Havana Press on Mr. Cleveland's Views.

HAVANA, Dec. 10.—La Lucha, the Government organ, is the first paper here to speak editorially of President Cleveland's message. It publishes a long leader, in which it examines all the points of the Cuban section of the message, and makes severe criticism of the whole. The paper makes a vigorous protest against the aggressive parts of the message. It says, among other things: "The message is no more or no less than a series of hypotheses. It cannot please Spain, but it does not wrong her."

It adds that Spaniards cannot admit intervention in their own affairs. They have spirit enough to repulse impositions, and will accept nothing degrading or circumscribing their right to conduct their own affairs. When their honor is concerned they are of the same rank as the people of the most powerful and colossal nation.

La Union Constitucional says the lecture is unpleasant to Spain, but admits that Mr. Cleveland's language lacks haughtiness when compared with that which he has used toward other powers. It adds that it expects that the message will result favorably to Spain. The tone of the article throughout is rather mild.

NO LIABILITY FOR FILIBUSTERS.

The Attorney General Reports Against Allowing Claims Made by Spain.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Attorney General Harmon, responding to a request from the Secretary of State concerning the question of damages accruing from filibustering operations organized in this country, has, in a memorandum sent to the State Department, given an opinion adverse to the al-

lowance of any claims arising from filibustering organizations. The opinion of the Attorney General is as follows:

"The mere sale or shipment of arms and munitions of war by persons in the United States to persons in Cuba is not a violation of international law, however strong a suspicion there may be that they are to be used in the insurrection against the Spanish Government.

"Individuals in the United States have a right to sell such articles and ship them to whomsoever may choose to buy them. The goods, and sometimes the ship carrying them, are subject to seizure by the Government within whose jurisdiction they may go, if its domestic laws and regulations are violated, but international law imposes no duty upon our Government with respect to such transactions.

"The shipment or carriage of such articles to Cuba does not become a violation of international law merely because they are not destined to a port there which is recognized by the Spanish Government as open to commerce, nor because they are to be or are landed by stealth.

"If, however, the persons supplying or carrying arms and ammunition from a place in the United States are in any wise parties to a design that force shall be employed against the authorities of Spain, and when men with hostile purposes toward the Spanish Government shall also be taken on board and transported in furtherance of such purpose, the enterprise is not commercial, and is in violation of international law and the United States statutes.

"The duty of the United States when a state of war is declared or recognized by another country is, of its own motion, to use diligence to discover and prevent within its borders the formation or departure of any military expedition intended to carry on or take part in such war.

"The executive has no right to interfere with the judiciary in proceedings against persons charged with being concerned in hostile expeditions against friendly nations. The President may employ the military and naval force to disperse or prevent a departure from our territory of expeditions, but it is plain that such means are practical only when there has been defiance of the authority of the Government by an organized body of men.

"Our Government possesses all the attributes of sovereignty with respect to the present subject, and has for their exercise the proper agencies which are recognized among nations, but our Constitution forbids the arbitrary exercise of power when the liberty or property of individual citizens is involved.

"It cannot, therefore, resort to some measures which are still possible in some other countries. But I do not think that it can be held chargeable with lack of diligence for not taking steps which would be inconsistent with the principles on which all republics are founded."

THE BRUTAL WAR MUST STOP.

Senator Cullom Says We Should Interfere in Cuba.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—In the Senate to-day, Mr. Cullom of Illinois, speaking in support of a resolution declaring that Spain's rule over Cuba should be brought to an end, said:

"We are already placed in such a position that some certain course of action must be adopted. Whatever that course may be, it must be such as shall give proper recognition to the rights under existing conditions, belonging respectively to Spain and to Cuba. It must also recognize the rights and prerogatives of the world at large—of the nations and the people who stand aloof and watch with deepest interest this struggle for independence and for liberty against absolutism, and not the least of the responsibilities imposed upon us as a Nation is the conservation of our rights and interests. In fact, this latter is the determining factor which must control our course.

"While I am not disposed to criticise President Cleveland, I may properly say that I had hoped he would find occasion to give more positive or emphatic expression of the true American continental policy, which ought to be invoked in all cases where the liberty and independence of any of the peoples of the American Continent are involved. And, further, I think we ought never to hesitate or delay when the lines of this policy run parallel and coincident with those of common humanity."

Passing in rapid review the prominent facts in Spanish history for the last four or five centuries, Mr. Cullom continued:

"I trust that a people with such a history and such an education can have no just claim to a participation in the control of any territorial possession on this hemisphere. There may be no warrant in international law for any interference between a Government and its subjects, provided that Government belongs to the family of nations, or is recognized as one of the powers of the earth. Still, does not the great heart of humanity beat in sympathy with the poor souls apparently forgotten by the Master and left to bear the burden of cruel and relentless oppression? Is there no way, no light, no hope? Must the brutality of might define the offense and mete out the penalty, with no human power to whom intercession may be made? O Spain! O Spain! When shall thy day be fulfilled? Was there no loyal Spaniard who would and could, amid all these centuries, stay the hand of death or raise the sword of justice while there was time to save?

"While all the provinces which have rebelled and separated from Spain have become prosperous and fairly well conditioned, independent countries, the feeble old mother country has gradually fallen into lower and lower estate, depending and almost relying for existence upon the stolen gold levied upon Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippine Islands. Spain continues to be what she always has been—a robber nation. I speak now of the nation, and not of her people. Some of the best and noblest names of the race come to us from Spain, where, unhappily, too many of them met their sad and melancholy fates.

"If we wait for precedent, we shall wait forever. If a precedent is needed, we shall make one. We violated every precedent by the declaration of our own independence on July 4, 1776. We had no precedent, nor did we even ask for advice as to the change in 1789 from a confederation to a union of States. When we announced the Monroe doctrine in 1823, it was in defiance of precedent, and was the determination of a rule which has become a law and will never be gainsaid. When we announced not many months ago that we should intervene in the matter of the Venezuela boundary and see for ourselves if our rights were to be concluded by foreign dictation, we followed no precedent but that of good American common sense. And common sense has won. These instances only show that up to this time no assumption of authority in regard to American affairs which this Government has made has ever been successfully contested.

"We now have reached the time to take another step in advance. We have already proclaimed that the United States will have something to say regarding matters affecting the American Continent, and we should announce that the speedy termination of Spanish control of the islands at the gateway of the Mexican Gulf is necessary, alike, to the welfare of those islands and to the people of the United States.

"This war of extermination must stop. This Congress of the United States has already recognized by solemn resolution the belligerent rights of Cuba, but so long as it has not received the Executive approval, it has no force. And, if it had, it is conceded that some other course must be taken. The question to be determined is not fully clear, except that the war must cease.

"I believe it to be the duty of the United States to use the great power attaching to the Nation to declare and to maintain, as a prerogative of right belonging generally to republicanism, and specifically to this Republic, that no charnel house of ruin shall be continued in the West Indian waters, whose waves break at our very front gate, any longer than the time it shall require to break it up. And if the duty of suppressing this damning blot and erasing it forever from sight shall fall alone upon the United States, so be it.

"If other means fail, we may consider the propriety of a fair purchase of Cuba. That method has had its share of consideration under previous Administrations. It is not that we want the territory, but we mean that the trouble shall meet a just settlement and conclusion. Let the end come, and come quickly. Let the bloodshed cease, and let freedom and humanity be glorified. The United States can do no less than to initiate this effort for humanity and liberty."

MACEO ALIVE, THE JUNTA HEARS.

Gen. Palma Has a Dispatch to This Effect from an Agent.

In answer to a dispatch sent to Havana on Wednesday, Gen. Tomas Estrada Palma of the Cuban Junta yesterday received from his confidential agent at Key West the following, which was brought by a Plant Line steamer, which left Havana at 1 P. M. Wednesday:

"Maceo passed the trocha Dec. 4. Report of his death absolutely false. Contradict it on my authority."

Gen. Palma said that his agent was absolutely reliable.

Another dispatch received at the Cuban Junta was from a rich Cuban in Paris, who has contributed $70,000 to the cause during a month past. It was as follows:

"Telegraph us as to Maceo. I place $10,000 at your disposal. Let us not despair. Let us go ahead."

Another dispatch was from the Junta at Puerto Platte, San Domingo, and read:

"Cubans and sympathizers request further information as to Maceo's fate. They reiterate devotion to the cause and place 100 rifles at your disposal."

Fidel G. Pierra of the Junta said: "The report of Maceo's death is preparatory to some news favorable to Cuba that will startle the world. I believe the battle of Punta Brava was a great Cuban victory. Spain is holding back the news. I do not believe Maceo is dead. Nature and history never work harmoniously and systematically. There are too many coincidences in this story to give it the appearance of truth. The report comes too opportunely for Spain. It was given out the same day as the President's message. The son of Gomez is said to have been killed at the same time. This is apparently to counteract the idea that the United States will take a hand. Where is Weyler? He is only a few hours' march from Havana. He is just the man to go back and celebrate the victory. Why doesn't he say something? Why is nothing heard from his secretaries? Why no news from the palace?"

Mr. Pierra said that Dr. Zertucha, who pretended to confirm the report and to give a description of the wound, was a man of bad reputation among the patriots. Though a good surgeon and a man of wealth, as a sympathizer he had been mistrusted. A brother of the doctor, who was a genuine sympathizer, he said, was now in Morro Castle. The doctor had always been in favor of the Spaniards. Maceo had been warned against him.

"We have implicit confidence," Mr. Pierra said, in conclusion, "in our Havana agent. In case, however, Maceo is dead, while it would be a great loss, it would not mean defeat. It would make the fight more desperate."

An Indication of Activity.

The United States and Haiti Telegraph and Cable Company, whose offices are at 1 Broad Street, was advised yesterday that its land line between Havana and Batabano had been cut during the preceding night. Batabano is on the south coast of Cuba, about thirty-five miles from Havana, and connected with it by railroad. The line which has been cut was formerly part of the line to Haiti, but the company now has a direct cable to the Island of Haiti. That the line should be cut where it was is considered to indicate that the insurgents are active in the district immediately south of the capital.

FORSTER IN SECOND PLACE.

Passes Rice in the Bicycle Race—Hale Still Ahead.

The Score at Midnight.

Names.	Miles.	Laps.	Names.	Miles.	Laps.
Hale	1,361	8	Pierce	1,229	5
Forster	1,314	6	Maddox	1,170	8
Rice	1,314	0	Ashinger	1,168	2
Reading	1,289	7	Cassidy	1,131	0
Taylor	1,260	6	Gannon	1,024	1
Schock	1,258	0	Glick	950	5
Smith	1,241	7	McLeod	896	8
Moore	1,235	0			

Hale, who excels in physical strength and has a great store of energy, remains in the front of the procession which continues to whirl around the track in Madison Square Garden. The six-day bicycle race now has only two more days to run, and to the very end the pace promises to be killing.

When the after-dinner crowd poured into the arena last night the fifteen tired but plucky contestants were pedaling just as fast as on the previous evening, and in a majority of the faces there was no perceptible change. Hale appeared to be the freshest of the lot. He sat his wheel like a man just starting out, and kept pace with everybody who tried to ride ahead of the bunch.

Glick, the Detroiter, who has had so many falls, said he felt all hands and feet. Hale felt strong and confident. He was simply tired last evening, and thought all he needed was a good sleep to enable him to keep up his average of between sixteen and seventeen miles an hour.

Ex-Champion Zimmerman was a visitor in the Garden in the afternoon and evening. He takes a great interest in Harry Maddox, the Asbury Park fisherman, and gave him advice whenever he left the track. Maddox is doing well, neither gaining nor losing much.

The short-distance races during the afternoon were sharply contested. The final of the mile heat race was made a half-mile event, Lefferson of the Harlem Wheelmen winning from Tomlinson of the Riverside Wheelmen in 4:09 4-5. Losee of the South Brooklyn Wheelmen was third.

The Germans are "rooting" hard for Forster. He has slipped into second place, having passed Rice, the coal miner, at 5 A. M. yesterday. Forster has an advantage over some of his rivals in that he is being well handled, feels strong, and has had no accidents. His calibre is best shown by his climb up the ladder to second place.

Schock showed improvement yesterday. He did steady work all the evening, and Trainer Young now says he will be fourth, if not better. Moore has drifted back a bit. He is within striking distance of the leaders, though, and may at any time improve his position in the merit column.

The attendance last evening was the largest of the week, every seat being occupied and the arena black with people standing up. The number was estimated at 8,000.

There was much enthusiasm in the evening during the ride of Starbuck, the Philadelphian, and "Tom" Linton, the lad from Wales. Their race was a match, at ten miles, unpaced, starting from opposite sides of the track. Starbuck won easily. The miles were timed as follows: 2:20 4-5, 4:30 4-5, 7:03, 9:34 2-5, 12:04 4-5, 14:35, 17:11 2-5, 19:45 4-5, 22:19 4-5, and 25:02 1-5.

"Ed" Plummer, the manager for the foreign rider, announced a willingness after the race that Linton against Starbuck again for $5,000, the race to take place in this country at an early date.

Members of the Riverside Wheelmen were present in force, and when "Teddy" Goodman won the one-mile invitation heat race they made the big amphitheatre ring with their cheers. In the final heat, Goodman had opposed to him "Al" Weinig of Buffalo and C. F. Starbuck of Rahway. Goodman's victory was clean-cut. His time was 2:21 3-5. Weinig was second.

In an exhibition, "Eddie" Bald rode a mile, paced, in 2:18 3-5.

Rice gained on Forster during the evening, and his stock went up several points on the arrival of a committee of citizens from his home, Wilkesbarre.

JOCKEY CLUB RULES CHANGED.

Overnight Events, Weights for Age, and Tricky Jockeys Discussed.

The regular monthly meeting of The Jockey Club was held at the office, 178 Fifth Avenue, yesterday. There were present August Belmont, J. H. Bradford, P. J. Dwyer, C. Fellowes, James Galway, J. B. Haggin, S. S. Howland, Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., F. R. Hitchcock, H. K. Knapp, Andrew Miller, S. Howland Robbins, F. K. Sturgis, W. P. Thompson, and L. S. Thompson. Mr. Belmont presided. Several proposed amendments to the racing rules were discussed fully and adopted.

Overnight events received much attention, and a rule was adopted, limiting the number of starters in these races according to the width of the track at the starting post. Each horse is to be allowed five feet. The scale of weights for age has been changed, and in races exclusively for three or four years olds the weight shall be 126 pounds, and for two-year-olds 122 pounds. In heavyweight handicaps the top weight shall not be less than 140 pounds. No horse is to carry less than 84 pounds in any race.

The starting question has been treated and a rule adopted which should assist the starter very much. Any jockey who tries to take advantage by putting his horse to a trot or who hangs behind shall be reported to the Stewards. Several of the rules relate to forfeits, licenses, dead heats, fines, partnerships, and apprentices.

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CRICKET MEN GET PRIZES.

Smoking Concert To-night, at Which Pennants Will Be Distributed.

The two organizations which legislate for the cricketers of New York—the Metropolitan District Cricket League and the New York Cricket Association—will give jointly to-night a smoking concert, at which the championship pennants and individual prizes won during the year will be presented.

The affair will take place at the Murray Hill Lyceum. The pennants signifying the championships will go to the New Jersey A. C. and Paterson C. C., whose teams came out ahead in the Metropolitan League and Association respectively.

Individual prizes will also be awarded for batting and bowling. Those who will receive the League trophies are C. P. Hurditch and M. R. Cobb, both members of the New Jersey A. C., who headed the batting and bowling averages, respectively, while T. J. O'Reilly of the Manhattan C. C. and W. H. Rose of the Harlem C. C. will be rewarded for their prowess.

UNION COLLEGE ALUMNI.

Banquet and Election of Officers at the Savoy Last Night.

At the meeting of the Alumni of Union College in the Savoy Hotel last night the following officers of the association were elected: President—The Rev. Dr. George Alexander; Vice Presidents—Silas B. Brownell and Dr. Daniel M. Stinson; Secretary—Edgar S. Barney; Treasurer—William C. Roberson; Executive Committee—The Rev. Dr. Charles D. Nott, William L. Kennedy, Jr., Prof. Franklin H. Giddings, Henry F. De Puy, Talcott C. Van Santwood, Col. Charles E. Sprague, George H. Daley, Clark W. Crannell, George E. Marks, Gen. Daniel Butterfield, Charles W. Culver, Dr. Lewis A. Coffin, Howard J. Cole, Frank Bailey, and George T. Hughes.

After the banquet Rear Admiral Erben responded to the toast "The Flag," and deprecated the use of the flag as a political decoration and advertisement. Other speakers were President Andrew Raymond of Union College, Chancellor Henry MacCracken, Prof. F. H. Giddings, Bishop H. C. Potter, Prof. S. G. Ashmore, and Homer Greene.

AN OLD DIAMOND CASE.

Mrs. Delabarre Prosecutes James C. Hart After Months of Waiting.

James C. Hart, thirty-nine years old, of Trenton, was arrested yesterday on the charge of having appropriated $10,000 worth of diamonds from Mrs. Elizabeth M. Delabarre eighteen months ago. In this case Mrs. Delabarre had an option on the jewels, which were owned by a society woman, and took them to Hart for the purpose of raising money. She accuses him of swindling her out of the property. For eighteen months she has been watching and inquiring for him. Yesterday she met him on the street and seized him. Hart was taken to the Jefferson Market Court and remanded until to-day. He stated to an officer that Mrs. Delabarre was implicated with him in the swindle, and that she proposed the scheme and helped him through with it. The woman has been employed as collector for Dutton, the real estate operator, who is said to be one of the Valentine gang.

Attractive Holiday Gifts.

In strolling about town one cannot fail to notice the attractive offerings for the holidays made by the old and well-known clothing firm of A. Raymond & Co., corner of Nassau and Fulton Streets. Their reputation for reliable and fashionable apparel is indorsed by thousands, locally and throughout the United States. Quality of merchandise is their first consideration, while prices are always as low and in many cases lower than elsewhere. Many people will be made happier by their novel and popular gift to patrons this season. Without adding a penny to the regular price of their merchandise they give with every purchase of clothing, men's furnishings, smoking jackets, house robes, bath robes, hats, shoes, bicycle and athletic goods, &c., amounting to or exceeding $15, a handsome gold-plated, stem-winding and setting American lever-movement open-face or hunting case watch (lady's or gentleman's) free.

Reception on the Creole.

There was a notable gathering of steamship men at a reception given yesterday by the Cromwell Line officials on their new boat, the Creole, which takes her place in the New Orleans service from this port on Saturday. The vessel is now the largest and one of the fastest of the coasting fleets, and she was greatly admired by the guests for her size, trim lines, and perfect mechanical equipment, as well as for the completeness and elegance of her interior fittings. Capt. E. V. Gager, Commodore of the line, who is to have command of the new boat, was the recipient of many congratulations.

Yale Football Games.

WATERBURY, Conn., Dec. 10.—Attorney Harold R. Durant, who has been arranging the holiday Southern trip for a Yale consolidated football team, announces this evening the completion of the itinerary and schedule of games. The team will play the following games: Dec. 23, at Louisville, with Louisville Athletic) Club; Christmas Day, at Nashville, with Nashville Athletic Club; Dec. 28, at Chattanooga, with Chattanooga Athletic Club; Dec. 30, at Birmingham, Ala., with Birmingham Athletic Club, and New Year's Day, at New Orleans, with Tulane University.

The 12 o'clock noon train for Boston has been discontinued. The time of the 11 A. M. has been quickened, due Boston 4:40 P. M., 5 hours and 40 minutes.—Adv.

MAY VETO GAS FRANCHISE

MAYOR TO HAVE SOMETHING TO SAY IN A FEW DAYS.

President Jeroloman of the Aldermen Thinks the Company Should Pay the City $10,000,000—What Others Say Explaining Their Votes.

Mayor Strong refused yesterday to say what action he will take in regard to the franchise granted by the Board of Aldermen to the Consumers' Fuel Gas Company. He intimated, however, that his action will take the form of an emphatic veto. "I will not say anything about it now," he declared, "because I intend to say something publicly in a few days."

The Mayor has ten days in which to signify his approval or disapproval of the action of the Aldermen. The majority which granted the franchise—26 to 4—is sufficient to override any veto, but even if the company obtains a franchise in that manner it cannot open any streets to lay pipes without a permit from the Department of Public Works.

That permit, Deputy Commissioner Wilds, who is in charge during Gen. Collis's absence in Europe, says it cannot obtain unless the Corporation Counsel changes his opinion that the Aldermen have no legal right to grant such a franchise or the Supreme Court orders that it be issued. The insinuations about "boodle" have aroused the Aldermen who voted for the resolution to offer explanations.

"I voted for this thing," said Alderman Goodwin, "because the people want cheap gas. The Consumers' Company offers fuel gas at 40 cents a thousand feet. To-day many people are using for fuel gas for which they pay $1.25 a thousand feet. Poor people could use cheap fuel gas for cooking and heating, and the Consumers' Company is the only responsible company that offered cheap gas. I voted against the amendment to tax the company 5 per cent. of its receipts because I thought they had agreed to pay enough. Besides the $15,000 bonus they offered 30 cents a lineal foot for openings. Measured on the basis of 1,500 miles of streets, that would amount to nearly $2,500,000. I consider that amount a fair price for the franchise. The people of my district want cheap gas, and I obeyed their wishes in voting for the resolution."

The People Want Cheap Gas.

"I think the Consumers' Company agreed to pay enough," declared Alderman Marshall. "I voted for the resolution in order to give the people cheap gas. They want it, and they need it. The comparison with the sale of a fuel gas franchise in Philadelphia for $20,000,000 does not fit. In Philadelphia the gas works went with the franchise as well as the pipes already laid. The Consumers' Company will have to pay nearly $3,000,000 for laying its pipes, and will have to expend several millions more in erecting a plant. I believe my constituents are satisfied with the way I voted."

Half a dozen other Aldermen who voted for the resolution explained their action in almost similar words. Alderman Noonan, who was sponsor for the resolution, said that the only suggestion of boodle he had heard came from the newspapers. He believed the Consumers' Company was organized in good faith, and would carry out the work proposed in its charter.

Section 4 of the franchise says: "The Aldermen shall have the right to order the mains and pipes of the company to be extended, &c., provided that the company be not compelled to expend yearly a sum exceeding $50,000." That sum will not pay for the laying of a great deal of piping.

Section 8 says: "The company, &c., shall pay into the City Treasury the sum of 30 cents for each and every lineal foot of trench opened for its mains."

Corporation Counsel Scott is in Albany. His assistant, W. L. Turner, referring to the two sections, said yesterday that he had not considered the language of the franchise very closely, because he stood on the ground that the Aldermen had no authority in the premises. As far as he could see, the franchise bound the company to nothing, and provided nothing for the city except a very trifling percentage of $50,000 a year. Supposing, for example, he argued, that the company obtained the plant of an illuminating gas company now existing and arranged to deliver its fuel gas through the pipes now laid, there would be no occasion to open trenches, and consequently the city would not collect any great sum out of the 30 cents a lineal foot provision.

Why They Voted Against It.

Aldermen Ware, Hall, Olcott, and President Jeroloman, who voted against the franchise, differed materially with the Aldermen who voted for it.

"The compensation offered," said President Jeroloman, "is inadequate, and the action of the board means the giving away of a valuable franchise. Experts tell me that fuel gas can be produced for 10 cents a thousand feet, and that if the Consumers' Company can retail it at 40 cents on a monopoly, it can afford to pay $10,000,000 to the city and make large dividends as well. That is one of my reasons for opposing the resolution. Another is that I believe with the Corporation Counsel that the board exceeded its power in granting the franchise. Again, I believe that the city should control the gas supply, as it does the water supply."

Alderman Olcott said that he was so firmly convinced that the city should control the gas supply that he had not wasted time looking for any other reasons for opposing the resolution, and Aldermen Ware and Hall agreed with him. Alderman Olcott, who is the Chairman of the special committee appointed to investigate the question of municipal control, said that the committee would meet in a few days and make a thorough examination of the question, and probably carry the result of their search to the Legislature. He concluded by saying that the vote of the Board of Aldermen proved that there was a determination to obtain cheaper gas, and he believed that the dispute would end by the city buying up the gas plants.

Plans of the Company.

According to the statements of its officials the Consumers' Company purposes the construction of a plant in the outlying wards, somewhere near to the water's edge, in the district beyond the Harlem River. The managers are certain that not only can they supply fuel gas to the near-by factories, but that they will attract to the neighborhood many concerns whose expenses would be lessened by the use of gas fuel. They believe also that there is a great field for their product in the smaller industries, which are at present debarred from using gas as fuel by its cost. For domestic uses the new company expects to find a profitable market.

The company, it is announced, will begin the work of construction at once, but no definite plans for work have been made public. Referring to the statement of President Jeroloman that the franchise awarded to them is worth at least $10,000,000, the officers of the company declare that the existing franchises for the distribution of illuminating gas must be of enormous value, and that a proposition for the city to obtain control of them will cost a fabulous amount to carry out.

Mayor Strong yesterday sent to the Corporation Counsel for information as to whether a taxpayer could enjoin any action on the Consumers' Company's franchise. It is understood that a taxpayer applied to the Mayor for information on this point.

Five Shots Fired at a Burglar.

WHITESTONE, L. I., Dec. 10.—A burglar entered the house of John Kelly, on Thirty-second Street, early this morning. He arranged the chairs in the parlor and opened a window, and also opened the back door, so that he might escape either way. Mrs. Kelly heard him moving about, but thought her son made the noise. Finally the man appeared in her room and began to search her husband's pockets. She was too frightened to do anything before the burglar saw he was discovered, and, grasping a pocketbook containing $10, he hastily ran out. Mr. Kelly was aroused and fired five shots after him, but he escaped.

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RAINES AT BUFFALO.

Police Officials Criticise the Present Excise Law.

BUFFALO, Dec. 10.—The Raines investigating committee heard a number of witnesses to-day. Several druggists urged the adoption of amendments to the Raines law to reduce the license fee of druggists. They presented resolutions to that effect adopted by the State Pharmaceutical Association at Albany last week.

William Mensch, a druggist of Syracuse, wanted a special license for druggists, allowing them to sell eight ounces of liquor at all times. He also complained bitterly of the spies who employed all sorts of methods, even to "throwing fits" and working on the sympathy of druggists to procure a technical violation of the law.

Superintendent of Police Bull said all licenses in Buffalo had decreased 800 under the Raines law. Arrests had increased, but those for drunkenness had decreased. "Fake" hotels had increased 99 per cent. They caused an increase of drunkenness and immorality.

Police Justice Rochford favored local option. Police Commissioner Rupp spoke in advocacy of opening saloons on certain hours Sundays.

District Attorney Kenefick said he thought penalties under the Raines law were too severe, and tended to influence Grand Juries to fail to find indictments.

SUBMARINE WRECKING BOAT.

A Novel Craft to be Built by the Columbian Iron Works.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 10.—The Columbian Iron Works have contracted to build a submarine wrecking boat, the first ever built for practical submarine engineering work. Mr. Simon Lake of this city is the inventor of the novel craft, which, it is claimed, will always be under perfect control, rising to the surface and submerging at will, and capable of being propelled in any desired direction when on the bottom of the waterway.

It will be used principally for searching the bed of the ocean adjacent to coast lines and in locating and recovering sunken vessels and their cargoes. The location of many of these vessels is approximately known, and they have on board cargoes of great value. According to the specifications the new boat will be about fifty-four tons displacement, and will have a crew of six men. She will, Mr. Lake claims, be able to cruise around on the bottom for a day at a time before it will be necessary to ascend to the surface to renew the air supply and electrical energy.

On the boat there will be a powerful searchlight to light up a pathway in front of and on either side of the vessel as she moves along over the bottom. The hull is to be of steel and strongly ribbed, and guaranteed by the contractors to resist the pressure of the water at the required depth. The contract calls for the completion of the boat by March 1, 1897.

Rusie's Suit Dismissed.

CHICAGO, Dec. 10.—The suit of Amos Rusie, the baseball player, against the New York Club, recently filed in the United States Circuit Court, was dismissed to-day by Remy and Mann, the attorneys for Rusie. Attorney C. Sherman, for the New York Club, says he was never informed by his clients that there had been any arrangement made at New York for the dismissal of the suit. They filed a notice of motion for dismissal," said he, "on the ground of non-jurisdiction, as neither party resided in this district. The attorney for Rusie saw our objection was a valid one and dismissed the suit."

Transferred to the Willard Hospital.

ALBANY, Dec. 10.—Dr. William A. Macy, Medical Superintendent at the Manhattan State Hospital, has been appointed as Superintendent of the Willard State Hospital to take the place made vacant by the transfer of Superintendent Mabon to be Superintendent of the St. Lawrence State Hospital.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—To-morrow afternoon Calvé and Eames will jointly appear in "Carmen," and "Faust" will be presented at night, with Mme. Litvinne as Marguerite.

—Blanche Moulton reappeared in the rôle of Olga in "Fédora" at the American Theatre last night. She has quite recovered from her recent indisposition.

—About 125 members of the Seventh Regiment attended the performance of "Secret Service" at the Garrick Theatre last night. Regimental dress was not worn, of course.

—Negotiations are now pending for a complete ballet performance of "Puppenfee" during Christmas week at the Verein Freundschaft. Rubens and Andrews will manage the affair.

—"The Chili Widow" will be acted at the Bijou Theatre to-morrow afternoon and evening. "The Queen's Proctor" will be given for the last time this evening, preceded by "Kitty Clive, Actress."

—Camille D'Arville and the Carroll-Kerker Opera Company will revive "Kismet" at Wallack's Theatre Jan. 4. The company will include Richard Carroll and other well-known comic opera performers.

—Mme. Eames has surmounted the difficulties of studying "Lohengrin" in German, and is now studying the rôle of Valentine in "Les Huguenots," in which she will appear at the Metropolitan Opera House this season.

—Members of the Seventh Regiment have arranged to attend the performance of "The Girl from Paris" at the Herald Square Theatre Dec. 19. All of the boxes on the lower floor and 700 seats have been reserved for the occasion.

—Mr. and Mrs. Francis Wilson lunched with President and Mrs. Cleveland at the White House yesterday. The President and Mrs. Cleveland attended the performance of "Half a King" at the National Theatre in the evening. The large audience included many other distinguished persons.

—At the Metropolitan Musicale at the Waldorf next Tuesday afternoon, Calvé and Théo de Gogorza, the baritone, will appear in conjunction with the celebrated French "Conférencier," Maurice Le Fevre, who will make his first appearance in this country, and give his chat on French song, which these artists will illustrate.

It is rumored that Miss Marie Halton will go on the "vaudeville" stage. Several New York managers have made her good offers to appear in music halls, but it is said that Miss Halton has declined all advances so far. She refused to deny or affirm the statement last night further than to say that she had been approached on the subject, and that she would probably leave New York for Paris in a few weeks.

—Joseph Brooks is doing his utmost to prolong W. H. Crane's stay at the Fifth Avenue Theatre beyond Jan. 2. It is said that his efforts so far have been fruitless, as out-of-town managers are firm in their resolve to hold Mr. Crane to his contracts. This is to be deplored on Mr. Crane's account, as his play, "A Fool of Fortune," could have a long and successful run in this city. On the other hand, managers outside of New York have suffered many reverses this season. Attractions have failed to such an extent that they are only too eager to hold an actor who is sure to make money for them to his contracts.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

TARIFF BILL HARD TO PASS

UNPLEASANT DISCOVERY MADE BY REPUBLICAN SENATORS.

It Is Doubtful if They Can Secure a Majority in the New Senate to Enact a New McKinley Law.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The Republicans are not sanguine now of their ability to put a tariff bill through the next Senate with strictly Republican votes. If all the places in the Senate are filled there will be ninety members, and to pass a bill forty-six votes will be required. With forty-five and the vote of the Vice President deciding the Republicans could win, but that accident is one not expected to happen often. Delaware and Kentucky have not yet elected, but Delaware will scarcely send a Republican to the Senate for the next session, and Kentucky probably will. At all events, the list of Republican Senators figured out by the members of the Senate who have been examining the question in the light of the attitude of the silver Senators of the party is about as follows:

California	1	Nebraska	1
Colorado	1	New Hampshire	2
Connecticut	2	New Jersey	1
Idaho	1	New York	1
Illinois	2	North Dakota	1
Indiana	1	Ohio	2
Iowa	2	Oregon	2
Kansas	1	Pennsylvania	2
Kentucky	1	Rhode Island	2
Maine	2	Vermont	2
Maryland	1	Washington	1
Massachusetts	2	West Virginia	1
Michigan	2	Wisconsin	1
Minnesota	2	Wyoming	2
Montana	1		
Total	43		

There is a chance that the Republicans may get the Senator from North Carolina to be chosen in the place of Senator Pritchard, but as the Populists in that State have declared that they will not vote for a Republican who will not abide by the decisions of the silver men, who must be a silver man to be elected, to vote for the tariff or not, as the silver men may decide, there is sufficient reason for doubting whether it is to be possible to pass a bill in the next session. The overcoming of the present adverse vote to the number of three will render the task easier of bringing in the three votes needed, but, as the tendency always is with the divided majority to combine to make effective opposition, and as the Populists and Democrats are not here for the purpose of helping the Republicans or to lighten their responsibility for the performance of the promises made during the campaign, all the influence of the new Administration will be needed to obtain for a tariff bill the assent of a majority of the Senate.

It is the opinion of several Republicans with whom your correspondent has conversed upon this situation that one effect of the discovery that the Republicans will not have a good working majority in the next Senate, or even any majority whatever, will be the preparation of a Tariff bill much more conservative than would have been prepared if it was assured to the Republicans that they would have a majority willing and anxious to pass a bill drawn closely on the lines of the McKinley bill of 1890. Mr. Dingley, to whom it is believed the President-elect gave the advice that he should devote some of the time during this session to the preparation of a draft of a bill, is enough of a politician to know that he cannot always have all he wants. He is familiar with the prejudices and interests that control men from different sections of the country, and none could undertake the work of preparation with a better-informed understanding of what is practicable.

It is not probable that any calculation will be based upon the hope of securing a large Democratic vote for a tariff bill. But it is not disputed here that a number of Democrats will vote for a tariff bill with protective features, or even based upon a protective plan throughout, provided the rates be not too high on wool and woolen goods and not too low on those articles which are alluded to as luxuries. Then the opposition vote will be critical of rates that may seem to be provided to foster trusts. The opposition to combined capital, unreasonable as it sometimes unquestionably is, in the opinion of many Republicans, is influential with many Republicans, and almost unanimously controls the Democratic vote to oppose any measure that appears to offer advantage to those who enjoy the advantages of association of capital.

There is one thing very apparent, and that is that there is no possibility of passing a McKinley bill unless the Administration, in its opening days, shall prove to be more influential than it is understood to be with the Senate. As its influence with the expectant will diminish every day after the distribution of the patronage has begun, the importance to the Administration of getting a tariff bill at the very outset of McKinley's Presidential career will be obvious to all.

Of Interest to Druggists.

The firm of Andreas Saxlehner, which owns the bitter waters coming from Buda-Pesth, known in the trade as Hunyadi Janos, announces the successful end of litigation relating to the name "Hunyadi" as a trade-mark. Complaints were brought some years ago against numerous competitors owning other springs of aperient bitter waters in Hungary, for the purpose of cancelling labels that had been adopted by them. These labels used under various combinations the word "Hunyadi." By a decision of the Hungarian Minister of Commerce the title to this designation was given to Andreas Saxlehner, and notices have been sent to the drug trade in America that his firm will vigorously defend its rights against infringing competitors. The waters now sold under the name are "Hunyadi Matyas," "Hunyadi Lajos," "Hunyadi Vilmos," "Apenta," "Uj Hunyadi," and "Hunyadi Laszle."

Reception on the Varuna.

Eugene Higgins gave a reception on his new yacht Varuna yesterday afternoon. The yacht was anchored in the North River off Thirty-eighth Street. Among those who inspected the yacht were Commodore E. M. Brown, Gouverneur Kortright, F. W. J. Hurst, and J. V. S. Oddie. The Varuna will sail for Gibraltar to-morrow.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

EXETER, N. H., Dec. 10.—Joseph Girard, twenty years old, while drunk, was stifled to death last night by a pillow.

GREAT BEND, Penn., Dec. 10.—Robbers broke into the Post Office early this morning and secured a quantity of stamps and a small amount of money.

CLAYTON, N. Y., Dec. 10.—Frederick and John Bush, aged nine and ten years, were drowned to-day in South Bay. Their mother, who tried to rescue them, narrowly escaped their fate.

GREENWICH, Conn., Dec. 10.—Three highwaymen, probably tramps, attacked Rolland Burr in North Street last night, and after rendering him unconscious by a blow, robbed him of over $100 in cash.

TACOMA, Washington, Dec. 10.—On Puget Sound and in Eastern Washington, prune, peach, and apple trees have been destroyed by thousands by early cold weather. It is estimated that fully 500,000 trees have been killed.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 10.—Judge Hazen of the Shawnee County District Court yesterday appointed Samuel Barnum receiver for the Ada Rehan Silver Statue, which is on exhibition in this city. The application for a receiver was made by Helena men.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Dec. 10.—John J. Corwin committed suicide here this evening by hanging. Both his parents committed suicide several years ago, the father by shooting and the mother by cutting her throat. Both were supposed to be mentally deranged. Corwin leaves a wife and four children.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Rev. Frank Hyatt Smith of Cambridge, Mass., who, on account of insanity, has been confined at St. Elizabeth's Hospital for a year, was released to-day by order of Chief Justice Bingham of the District Supreme Court. Mr. Smith was indicted on a charge of sending scurrilous postal cards through the mails. Before trial, however, he was adjudged to be insane.

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Have you ever known a like opportunity to get a valuable holiday gift without paying for it. With every purchase of Clothing, Men's Furnishings,

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—On motion of Mr. Aldrich, (Rep., R. I.,) it was agreed that when the Senate adjourns to-day, it be until Monday.

The Vice President appointed J. C. Bancroft Davis and Librarian Spofford members of the Memorial Association of the District of Columbia.

A bill to authorize the Judges of United States District Courts to appoint stenographers, was introduced by Mr. Allen, (Pop., Neb.,) and was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Sherman, (Rep., Ohio,) and was adopted, for the appointment of three Senators to make the necessary arrangements for the inauguration of the President-elect on the fourth of March next.

Cuban Matter Taken Up.

At the close of the morning business Mr. Cullom addressed the Senate on the subject of Cuban independence. He prefaced his speech with the introduction of a joint resolution declaring that "the extinction of Spanish title, and the termination of Spanish control in the islands at the gateway of the Gulf of Mexico are necessary to the welfare of those islands and of the people of the United States."

(Mr. Cullom's speech will be found in another column.)

Mr. Cullom was followed on the same subject by Mr. Call, (Dem., Fla.,) who called up the joint resolution introduced by him yesterday recognizing the independence of Cuba. He sent to the Clerk's desk and had read several official communications in regard to the case of Oscar Cespedes, an American citizen. He said that there was no better argument than this Cespedes case to show how impotent the Spanish authorities in Cuba were to defend the rights of American citizens. He could see no reason whatever for failing to make prompt recognition of an existing fact—the independence of Cuba—and to give to the Cubans the same rights as are given to Spain in the ports and jurisdiction of the United States. Spain would have in this no legitimate cause of offense. It really would be to her interest that this action should be taken and that the war should be terminated without further destruction of life and property, and without further excitement of the people of the United States. Mr. Call's joint resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Discussion on Immigration.

The bill to amend the immigration laws was taken up as the unfinished business. Mr. Gibson (Dem., Md.) favored postponement of consideration of the bill till after the holidays.

Mr. Lodge, (Rep., Mass.,) in charge of the bill, opposed any postponement, saying that the message was extremely moderate, and that the only opposition to it came from certain steamship companies interested in the immigration business.

Mr. Gibson made the formal motion that the bill be postponed till the first Monday in January. He did not know, he said, what might be the interests of the steamship companies. He did not represent them. But the State of Maryland was never in its history more opposed than it is now to restrictions on immigration, believing that those in the existing law were prejudicial to her interests.

Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.,) also opposed the motion to postpone, and argued in favor of immediate action on the bill.

Mr. Elkins's Amendment.

Mr. Elkins of West Virginia offered the following amendment:

"That, in addition to the restriction imposed by law on immigrants coming to the United States, there shall be imposed and collected a fee of $10 on each immigrant coming into the United States not on American ships.

"This law shall repeal and abrogate all laws and treaties in contravention thereof."

A colloquy arose between Senators Gibson and Lodge on the subject of the latest report of the Commissioner of Immigration—Mr. Gibson having read a paragraph in which the Commissioner says that immigrants who are not able to read and write are not always the most undesirable, and Mr. Lodge having intimated that the word "always" had been omitted in the reading.

The motion to postpone the bill was negatived—Yeas 13, nays 37.

The Senate substitute for the House bill was agreed to; and then the substitute was open for independent amendments.

The Question of Illiteracy.

Mr. Sewell (Rep., N. J.,) moved to amend the first paragraph so as to make it exclude "all persons over fourteen years of age who cannot read and write the language of their native country, or some other language, except that an aged or minor person, not so able to read and write, who is the parent, grandparent, child, or wife of an admissible immigrant may accompany or be sent for by such immigrant."

Mr. Vest (Dem., Mo.,) protested against the application of the test off illiteracy to women and girls, and offered an amendment exempting them. He assumed that really, at the bottom of the whole question, was the restriction of immigrant voters. He did not see how the workmanship or labor of a man who could not read or write debased the labor or workmanship of anybody else. But certainly the argument against illiterate immigration could not apply to domestic servants.

Mr. Lodge replied to Mr. Vest's comments. There was no question, he said, that all the workingmen of the cities were to-day united in feeling that the unrestricted competition of the unemployed of other lands should be prevented. Something should be done to check it. The amendment offered by the Senator from New Jersey he had no objection to; but the amendment offered by the Senator from Missouri should not be adopted, as it would take away from the force and scope of the bill, none too great.

Mr. Chandler, (Rep., N. H.,) also opposed Mr. Vest's amendment, and said that there was greater danger in the illiteracy of women than in the illiteracy of men. He reminded the Senate that the National Conventions of both political parties had declared in favor of the restriction of immigration. If he was wrong in that statement, no one was more competent to correct him than the present occupant of the chair—Mr. Hill, (Dem., N. Y.,)—who was thoroughly familiar with those platforms. [Laughter.]

Without action on either of the pending amendments, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business, and at 3:55 adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—C. J. Boatner, (Dem., La.,) elected from the Fifth Louisiana District to fill the vacancy caused by his being unseated at the last session of Congress, appeared at the bar of the House and was sworn in by Speaker Reed.

Under the call of committees, Mr. Scranton, (Rep., Penn.,) from the Committee on Territories, called up the bill to restrict the ownership of lands in the Territories to American citizens, holders of present titles to be protected.

A Political Discussion.

This apparently harmless proposition precipitated a breezy political discussion, greatly to the entertainment of the House.

Mr. Hepburn, (Rep., Iowa,) called attention to the purport and scope of the bill, sayings "The Populist platform, Mr. Speaker, has time and again declared in opposition to the acquirement of lands in the country by aliens. The Territories, which, as I understand, are clamoring for the changes proposed in this bill, approved that platform at the last election. I should like to know what right a delegate from one of these Territories, (Mr. Catron,) in view of the action of his people, has to make a modification of the laws that are now in harmony with the platform by his people approved? The gentleman from Colorado, (Mr. Bell,) has been entirely silent upon this subject, and yet this bill, I undertake to say, wipes out, practically, the provisions of the law as now existing—prohibiting alien ownership of lands in the Territories—for under the forms of foreclosure of mortgage provided in this bill the provisions of the present law are wiped out."

Mr. Catron's Reply.

Mr. Catron (Rep., N. M.,) replied that the gentleman was mistaken. Every party in New Mexico, Republican with the others, had indorsed and approved the bill under discussion. It was intended to secure to the Territories the benefits of foreign capital, which, under the present conditions, could not be procured. The bill did not change the law regarding alien ownership; it simply permitted foreigners to invest money on mortgage, and, if compelled to buy in the security, they might hold it ten years, and no longer, in which to dispose of it.

Mr. Flynn (Rep., Oklahoma,) drifted into a discussion of what Populism was, speaking, he said, as an expert, having recently had considerable experience with Populists. [Laughter.] A Populist, he said, was an Ishmaelite, with his hand against every man who had been enabled to secure a competency for himself. Populism could not thrive on success or prosperity, but where nothing else could exist, there the Populist Party could be found in its strength and glory. As evidence upon this matter Mr. Flynn had read a copy of a handbill which was circulated at Baxter Springs, Kan., on the occasion of the appearance there of Thomas E. Watson, Populist candidate for Vice President.

This brought Mr. Bell (Pop., Col.,) to his feet. He propounded a series of questions to Mr. Flynn, to the amusement of the House. They indicated Mr. Bell's belief that the handbill was the production of Paul Vandervoort, who, he asserted, was working under the pay and direction of the Republican Committee.

Mr. Flynn disclaimed all knowledge of Vandervoort, adding that he knew the author of that particular handbill, and that the Populists in the vicinity took great pride in it as representing their principles.

"May I state a fact?" asked Mr. Bell.

"Oh, I must protest, Mr. Speaker," said Mr. Flynn; "the gentleman is proposing an impossibility from a Populist standpoint." [Laughter.]

Mr. Bell then asked if Mr. Flynn did not know the handbill emanated from what were known as "Middle of the Road Populists," who opposed the regular organization.

Mr. Flynn—I believe that the only honest Populists are the "Middle of the Road" Populists; they alone put principle above place. All the leaders were ready at any time to trade away the honest rank and file for office.

Grosvenor Wants Information.

Mr. Grosvenor, (Rep., Ohio.)—There seems to be considerable doubt here as to what Populism really means. In such cases I believe in going to the head for information. The Populist Party, I believe, was organized at Ocala, and I see here a gentleman who was at that convention and took a prominent part. In view of that, I ask the gentleman from Oklahoma if he won't kindly give way to the gentleman from Georgia, Mr. Livingston, to explain to the House just what Populism does mean? [Laughter.]

Mr. Flynn did not surprise Mr. Grosvenor by acceding to his request, but sent to the Clerk's desk to have read, as further evidence, Mr. Watson's last letter to Senator Butler, denouncing him for his conduct of the campaign as Chairman of the National Populist Committee. This was interrupted by Mr. Johnson, (Rep., Cal.,) who made the point of order that under the rules reading the article was out of order. It was an attack, he said, upon a member of the Senate who could not defend himself, and it seemed to him mighty poor taste to read it here.

Speaker Reed sustained the point of order.

The previous question was asked on the engrossment and third reading of the bill, but was refused—60 to 73.

No More Liquor at the Capitol.

Mr. Morse (Rep., Mass.,) called up the bill unanimously reported from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in the Capitol. He denounced the existence of a bar in the building as a National disgrace and an offense to a great body of citizens. The bill was passed—104 to 7.

The Senate bill defining the rights of purchasers of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, under foreclosure of mortgages authorized by Act of Congress, approved April 20, 1871, was called up, but went over without action until Monady next.

The Senate bill to prevent piratical performances of musical or dramatic productions was taken up. It authorizes injunctions by any Federal Circuit Court to be enforced in any other circuit.

The legal features of the bill were mildly criticised by Mr. Hopkins (Rep., Ill.) and Mr. Hulick, (Rep., Ohio,) and Mr. Cummings (Dem., N. Y.) advocated the passage of the bill as a measure of protection to American authors. He said it was a disgrace to Congress that the production of the brains of American dramatic authors and musical composers were not protected as it had protected the property of the cabinetmaker or brickmaker.

Mr. Hulick moved an amendment excepting reproductions for charitable or benevolent purposes from the operations of the act.

Mr. Cummings—Allow me to suggest that if it be wrong to rob a man at all, it is particularly wrong for a church to do so, for that would be adding hypocrisy to theft.

The amendment was lost.

An amendment proposed by Mr. Lacey (Rep., Iowa) relieving the bill of its criminal features and making the offering for sale of the production a sufficient public dedication to warrant is reproduction led to a long argument of the legal proposition involved, but it was finally rejected. The bill then passed without division.

Regulating District Liquor Licenses.

From the Committee on the Alcoholic Liquor Traffic Mr. Morse (Rep., Mass.) called up the bil to amend the law regulating the issue of liquor licenses in the District of Columbia, making the regulations regarding saloons still more stringent.

Mr. Powers (Rep., Vt.) offered an amendment prohibiting the sale of liquor in the district by any person, his clerk, or agent, except at his private residence. Lost—11 to 66.

On the engrossment of the bill the vote was: Yeas, 95; nays, 15, and Mr. Mahany (Rep., N. Y.) made the point of no quorum. Speaker Reed counted 157 members present—not a quorum—and the House at 4:10 P. M. adjourned until to-morrow.

TO PREVENT BALLOT FRAUDS.

A Bill to Punish Offences by Election Officers.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Representative Gibson (Rep., Penn.,) introduced a bill today designed to prevent and punish frauds in the election of representatives and delegates to Congress.

It provides punishment for all acts by registers that tend to defeat fair registration or deprive a voter of the benefits of registration. It prohibits the officer who prepares the official ballots from so printing the names of the candidates as to mislead the voters. It provides punishment for all frauds committed by officers of election either in holding elections or in making a proper return of results. It also provides punishment for all persons who in any way aid or abet registers or officers of election in perpetrating those frauds. Conviction for these offenses is punishable by fine of not more than $1,000 or imprisonment not exceeding three years, or both.

In speaking of his bill Mr. Gibson said: "I do not desire an enactment of the old Force bill. We Republicans of the South are satisfied with the present methods, but we want them honestly enforced. My bill simply requires that the State laws shall be properly enforced. Under present conditions it is impossible to put the criminal machinery of our laws in operation without prosecutors and a public sentiment back of the prosecutors. If we can carry the cases to the United States courts, their trial will be an easy matter. I am satisfied that in the last election gross frauds were committed in Maryland, West Virginia, Delaware, Kentucky, and Tennessee. I have the authority of a distinguished Southern Democrat that McKinley carried Tennessee and was counted out."

BARRETT'S CABINET PLAN.

Would Require the President to Select His Advisers from Congress.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Representative Barrett (Rep., Mass.,) introduced a bill today which requires the President to select the members of his Cabinet from either the House of Representatives or the Senate, with the exception that the Secretary of the Treasury shall be a member of the House, and the Secretary of State shall be a member of the Senate.

While holding the Cabinet portfolios they shall retain their membership in the House to which they have been elected, receiving the pay of Cabinet officials, but nothing for their Congressional service. When they cease to become members of Congress they shall at the same time cease to be members of the Cabinet.

STEINWAY

Pre-eminently the best Pianos made; exported to and sold in all art centres of the globe, and endorsed and preferred for private and public use by the greatest artists and scientists. Illustrated Catalogues mailed free upon application.

STEINWAY & SONS, 107-111 E. 14th St., NEW YORK.

MONEY CONFERENCE COMMITTEE.

Senator Sherman Selects Men to Devise Legislation.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—In accordance with the instructions of the Republican caucus, Senator Sherman this morning named the following Senators as the special committee of five to devise legislation for action by the session looking to an international monetary conference: Senators Wolcott of Colorado, Chairman; Hoar of Massachusetts, Chandler of New Hampshire, Carter of Montana, and Gear of Iowa.

This is considered a conservative committee, with a majority friendly to international bimetallism.

A canvass has been made among the Democrats, and Republicans say they have enough votes in sight to pass a bill in the interest of international bimetallism.

New Mexico's Statehood.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—At the meeting of the House Territories Committee this morning Mr. Catron, the Delegate from New Mexico, endeavored to secure the consent of the committee to amend the New Mexico Statehood bill so as to provide for its admission two years hence. The committee, however, was so obviously opposed to considering any of the Statehood bills that the matter went over without discussion. Mr. Catron then endeavored to secure the adoption of a resolution to hold meetings weekly, but this was defeated, and it was decided that no more meetings should be held until Jan. 7.

Mexican Boundary Treaty Ratified.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The Senate this afternoon, in executive session ratified the treaty with Mexico, extending for one year the treaty providing for the marking of the boundary line between the two countries.

TO IMPROVE OUR HARBORS.

Recommendations of the Army Engineer Regarding New York.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The Secretary of War sent to the House to-day reports from the Chief Engineer of the Army as follows:

"Recommending a survey of Nyack Harbor, which, in the opinion of Col. Gillespie, is worthy of improvement to the extent of opening, by dredging, a channel from the town docks eastward 200 feet wide and 12 feet deep at mean low water to connect with the channel of the river.

"Recommending a survey of Catskill Creek, New York, at a cost of $350, as the creek is deemed worthy of improvement, by providing a channel 200 feet wide and 10 feet deep at mean low water from the entrance to the railway bridges, a distance of one and a half miles.

"Recommending a survey of Coney Island channel, New York, at a cost of $250, the opinion of the engineer officers being that it is worthy of improvement by increasing the depth to 16 feet mean low water."

Secretary Lamont concurs in the opinion of his subordinates that the construction of a channel between Flushing Bay and Newtown Creek should not under existing conditions be undertaken.

MR. CHOATE FOR SENATOR.

The Union League Club Will Make a Fight for Him.

The Union League Club last night made Joseph H. Choate its candidate for the United States Senate. It passed resolutions indorsing him. and appealing to members of the Legislature to support him. It further determined to make an organized fight in his behalf among the members of the Legislature.

This action was taken at the regular monthly meeting. Between 500 and 600 members were present. The unusually large attendance was due, it was said, to the fact that the Committee on Nominations was to be chosen, rather than to any notice that the Senatorial candidate was to be considered.

Gen. Horace Porter presided. After the routine business, W. D. Guthrie presented the resolution indorsing Mr. Choate. The resolutions were applauded when Mr. Guthrie read them, and were passed unanimously. They are as follows:

"Resolved, That the Union League Club, recognizing the eminent talents and character of the Hon. Joseph H. Choate, and his fitness to represent the State of New York in the Senate of the United States, earnestly appeal to the members of the Legislature to elect him to that office;

"Resolved, Further, that a committee of fifty be appointed by the Chair with instructions to visit Albany, and to urge upon the Legislature the nomination and election of Mr. Choate to the United States Senate;

"Resolved, Further, that a copy of the above resolutions be sent to each member of the Legislature."

Mr. Guthrie made a speech, in which he eulogized Mr. Choate. He compared him to Daniel Webster, and appealed to the members of the club to bestir themselves in an effort to arouse public opinion in Mr. Choate's behalf. "There is no one in this room," he said, "who will be bold enough to assert that the Republican majority will be deaf to the voice of the people or defiant to their instructions. Who shall say that that majority is now pledged in some obscure or secret or corrupt way to any man? Who can draw such an indictment?"

Some portions of Mr. Guthrie's speech were applauded. He is prominent in the McKinley League, which is hostile to Mr. Platt. Paul D. Cravath, who is also a member of the league, seconded the resolutions.

The club elected Frederick D. Tappen, Francis H. Leggett, Thomas H. Wood, Frederick T. Brown, Henry Wilson, Charles H. Webb, and Harry W. Watrous, Committee on Nominations. Thirty-five new members were elected.

Boy Arrested for Arson.

Henry Schepp, seventeen years old, of 1,009 Second Avenue, was arrested last night on a charge of arson. It is alleged that the boy set fire to the stable of Henry J. Bohlman, at 319 East Fifty-third Street. The boy's father is a peddler and stables his horse in this stable. The boy was seen up stairs and in the basement before fire broke out in both places. He said he had dropped matches accidentally. His father and Mr. Bohlman had trouble some time ago. The fire was started about 7:30, but it was quickly extinguished.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS IN STERLING SILVER.

DISTINCTIVE NOVELTIES and wares both large and small for Decorative, personal, and general use: designed especially for Christmas gifts.

THE WALLACE CO., SILVERSMITHS,

Fifth Ave., Bet. 26th and 27th Sts.

Hood's Pills

Cure sick headache, bad taste in the mouth, coated tongue, gas in the stomach, distress, and indigestion. Do not weaken, but have tonic effect. 25 cents. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

TABLEAUX---THE AMERICAN CHRISTMAS.

For the entertainment of children we open this morning for public exhibition a Series of Tableaux, illustrating the Santa Claus idea and Christmas in the American Home.

Carpet Store, third floor, Fourth avenue.

THE AMERICAN CHRISTMAS — *First picture—Santa Claus in his Reindeer Stable.*

Second picture—Santa Claus in His Office—making up the accounts of good children.

Third picture—The Night Before Christmas—Santa Claus on his rounds.

Fourth picture—The Night Before Christmas—hanging the stockings.

Fifth picture—Christmas Morning—finding the stockings.

Sixth picture—The Christmas Dinner.

Seventh picture—Evening with the Christmas Tree.

ALL AROUND THE STORE — *A temporary room for checking parcels and small baggage has been provided in the basement near Fourth Avenue.*

The Shower of Roses is in the Rotunda.

When goods are to be sent please see that the salespeople get your address correctly. Ask that the address be shown.

In response to inquiries:

Beginning on Wednesday, the 16th inst., the store will be open evenings until Christmas.

HANDKERCHIEFS — Handkerchief store space has been greatly increased—had to be in order to insure your comfort and convenience in selecting from the two thousand styles of Handkerchiefs brought together for Holiday selling. Not an unworthy 'kerchief in the lot. Pure linen and pure silk only.

Women's linen Handkerchiefs, 5c to $10 each.
Men's linen Handkerchiefs, 10c to $2.50.
Silk Handkerchiefs, 6c to $4.50.
At 12½c each—Women's white, hemstitched, lace edge, 6 in a dainty box, 75c.
At 25c each—Men's white hemstitched, embroidered initial, 6 in a box, $1.50.
Broadway.

BOYS' CLOTHING — There's style and finish in our Boys' Clothing—Brownie Suits of fine domestic cheviot, brown mixed, prettily trimmed vest—the Suit to make a boy from 3 to 8 years happy and look nobby—$3.75.

A large assortment in blue cloths and fancy Scotch and domestic cheviots, $5, $6, $7.50.
Separate Blouses of all-wool flannel, navy blue, red and gray; sailor collar and shield front, trimmed with soutache; for boys of 3 to 10 years, $1.35.
Second floor, Broadway.

QUAKER BREAD PAN — The Quaker Crimped Crust Bread Pan is a boon to lovers of good bread. A rich brown without, moist within, there are no over-done or under-done spots in a loaf of bread baked in the Quaker Bread Pan. There is steaming as well as baking—none of the bad features of either. Just as good for cakes and puddings as for bread.

40c each, three pans for $1.
Basement.

BOOKS — The Book store grows in favor and increases in sales daily. Each new acquaintance speedily becomes a friend. Among Book stores it is unique. Scholars enjoy it, and book-worms love it, but it is the great popular Book store all the same, and that's the peculiarity.

Standard sets by world-wide favorites; bound to our order; genuine English half-calf and half-seal grain Morocco; gilt tops:
Ruskin's Works, 13 vols., $16.50.
Ruskin's Stones of Venice, 3 vols., $4.
McCarthy's History of Our Own Times, 2 vols., $3.
Irving's Works (complete), 9 vols., $10.50.
Irving's Works, (without Life of Washington), 6 vols., $6.50.
Irving's Life of Washington, 3 vols., $4.
Kingsley's Works, 8 vols., $9.
Cooper's Works, 16 vols., $16.
Scott's Works, 12 vols., $12.
Carlyle's Works, 10 vols., $11.50.
Carlyle's Essays, 4 vols., $5.50.
Macaulay's England, 5 vols., $5.
Green's English People, 4 vols., $8.50.
Plutarch's Lives, 3 vols., $3.25.
Count of Monte Cristo, 2 vols., $2.50.
Vicomte de Bragelonne, 3 vols., $3.
Three Musketeers, 2 vols., $2.
Twenty Years After, 2 vols., $2.
The Forty-five, 2 vols., $2.
Prescott's Peru, 2 vols., $2.

Have you seen BOOK NEWS for December? 5c a copy, 50c a year.
Ninth street.

MEN'S SUITS — A bad season for trade in men's winter clothing—weather has been against it. We have a lot of fancy cheviot plaid Suits that would be well bought at $18, $16.50, $15 and $13.50; to find wearers for them quickly they have been marked $12 A SUIT.

They are made in single and double-breasted sacks, and the new English walking coat. We like to sell our ready-to-wear clothing to particular men—they appreciate its finish and style.
Second floor.

CANDY — Mixed Chocolates, Assorted Cream, Jelly and Nut Centres, the 30c kind, 20c a pound. We are willing that our Candy Store should be judged by these.
Basement.

JOHN WANAMAKER,

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.,

BROADWAY, FOURTH AVENUE, NINTH AND TENTH STREETS.

GOLD DEMOCRACY'S FUTURE.

Discussion at the Meeting of the Executive Committee.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 10.—The Executive Committee of the National Democratic Party held its first meeting since the election this afternoon, and in the evening had Henry Watterson as the guest of honor at a little supper.

The business of the afternoon was auditing the accounts of the committee and discussing the question of organization during the next four years. The accounts were found to be correct, with a balance left in the treasury—not a large one, but sufficient to send out a good deal of literature before the next Presidential election comes around.

It was decided to hold the organization intact, and to make an effort to extend it into States where it had no footing in the last campaign.

Various sub-committees were appointed, and resolutions were adopted on the death of John R. Fellows of New York and C. A. Ewing of Illinois.

The supper this evening resolved itself into a discussion of the future of the National Democracy. Chairman Bynum introduced the speechmaking. He said:

"In glancing over the events of the past few months, it seems almost incredible that so much history could have been made in so short a space of time. The organization of a great National party, the meeting of a convention composed of 900 delegates, representing more than forty States of the Union, and the prosecution of a campaign unsurpassed in its educational influence within the short space of three and a half months, is certainly an achievement which will occupy a conspicuous page in the political history of our country.

"We are warned by the self-constituted leaders of the so-called regular combination of 'isms' that we will never be permitted to occupy any other than back seats in their temple. Long before we shall apply to them for admission they will be begging for some one with a smattering of political sagacity and sincerity to direct the movements of their struggling forces."

Mr. Bynum introduced Henry Watterson, who spoke at considerable length.

After a little general talk, the committee went into executive session, and the sub-committees reported.

Flames at W. H. Payne's House.

Burning curtains in the library of William H. Payne's home, 98 Park Avenue, yesterday morning, caused the servants to execute a fire drill and brought a detachment of firemen to the house. The servants used fire extinguishers freely, and the missiles did more harm than the flames. The fire was soon extinguished, but many of the books in the library were badly damaged. The firemen think the trouble was due to a defective gas bracket. Mr. Payne, who is a wealthy grain elevator owner, was away from home at the time of the fire. An engine going to the fire knocked down and slightly injured Russell Dennis, seventy-four years old, of 373 Lexington Avenue.

Presidential Appointments.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations:

John Y. Ostrander of Alaska, to be Commissioner in and for the District of Alaska, to reside at Juneau.

Benjamin K. Kimberly, Receiver of Public Moneys at Denver, Col.

A number of recess appointments also were submitted to the Senate.

FIRE IN MILLS BUILDING.

Started by an Electric Wire—Damage Estimated at $1,600.

An electric wire caused a fire in the Mills Building, in Broad Street, last evening at 8:15, when the down-town district was deserted.

When the firemen arrived it was found that in the offices of E. A. Adams, Chairman of the Northern Pacific Railway, on the fifth floor, the woodwork, carpets, and furniture were ablaze. Before the flames in the rooms were subdued another fire started in the office or Clapp & Co., brokers, on the third floor, and made its way to the floor above. The flames here were also caused by the electric wire.

The fire in the Northern Pacific offices burned briskly, and much of the woodwork was torn off and thrown into the street, together with the window shades and a few light pieces of furniture, containing business records, correspondence, circulars, and other documents. These documents were afterward secured and found to be uninjured, except for the water.

The fire on the third and fourth floors was more easily subdued, and did not extend beyond the offices of Clapp & Co. on the third and the Pullman Palace Car Company's rooms on the fourth floor. On the sixth floor, above the offices of the Northern Pacific Company, smoke and water slightly damaged the woodwork and furniture in the offices of Burrill, Zabriskie & Burrill, lawyers.

The damage is estimated as follows: Third Floor—Offices of Clapp & Co., bankers and brokers, Room 2, building, $250; furniture, $200. Fourth Floor—Pullman Palace Car Company, Rooms 4 and 5, building, $100; furniture, $50. Fifth Floor—Northern Pacific Railway Company, Rooms 4 and 5, building, $250; furniture, $500. Sixth Floor—Burrill, Zabriskie & Burrill, lawyers, Roms 5 to 9 building, $200; furniture, $50. Total, $1,600.

The aggregate loss on the building may be increased by later estimates, when the effect of the water on the hall woodwork and walls is known. The plate glass in the doors of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern offices, on the ground floor, was broken.

Frank R. Jones, well dressed, who said he was an insurance broker and lived at 201 Carroll Street, Brooklyn, was arrested at the fire line on Broad Street for disorderly conduct. Jones attempted to pass through the line, and it was said he became abusive when prevented by the police. He declared at the Old Slip Station that he had been unjustly treated, and said he would make complaint against the policeman.

Mr. Stokes Seeks the Firebug.

William E. D. Stokes has received no reply to his advertisement offering $1,000 reward for the arrest and conviction of the person or persons concerned in the setting fire to the Patchen-Wilkes stock farm barn at Lexington, Ky. The fire was on Nov. 14, and nine horses were burned. They belonged to Mrs. Stokes. Benzetta, one of the most valuable, was saved. Mr. Stokes is bound, if possible, to find out who set fire to the barn, and will continue to offer the reward, guaranteeing secrecy and immunity to the informant.

Fortune-Seeking Emigrants.

Many a poor family that seeks the western wilds in the hope of winning a fortune, is preserved from that insidious foe of the emigrant and frontiersman—chills and fever—by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. So effectually does that incomparable medicinal defense fortify the system against the combined influence of a malarious atmosphere and miasma-tainted water, that protected by it the pioneer, the miner, or the tourist provided with it, may safely encounter the danger.

FIGHTING THE QUIGG BILL.

Produce Exchange Officers Make Protest to Chairman Milliken.

Henry D. McCord, President of the Produce Exchange, and Frank Brainard, Vice President and Chairman of the Committee on Custom House Site, have addressed a letter to Congressman Seth L. Milliken, Chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, strongly opposing a favorable report of the committee to the House on the Quigg bill.

While representatives of the Exchange were given a brief hearing, they say, a fair opportunity was not offered to present all of the objections to the bill. Involving, as it does, the erection of a customs building in the greatest port of the country, where three-fifths of the customs revenues are collected, the question is an important one, they say, and a mistake now made as to location will seriously affect the interests of the Government and of the people.

The bill reverses the uniform policy of Congress and of the Treasury Department, they say, in transferring from the department and the Supervising Architect to a Board of Commissioners responsibility for plans and supervision of the work. It is also a radical departure from the principle of the act of Feb. 20, 1893, which was considered a great reform in the matter of public building, and no good reason, it is averred, has been advanced for this radical departure.

Objection is made also to the provision for renting premises for customs purposes while the new building is in course of construction on the old Custom House site. The $250,000 allowed for rent is wholly inadequate, they say, and recent inquiries demonstrate that no suitable building in that locality is available. The plan involving rent for eight or ten years would add to the expense not less than $2,000,000, which would be saved if another site was chosen and the Government should continue to occupy the present Custom House until the new one is ready for occupancy.

Objection is also made to the bill on the ground that no restriction is made as to the employment of clerical or other assistance, and attention is called to the section which provides for the suspension of Section 3,736, R. S., which is as follows:

"No land shall be purchased on account of the United States, except under a law authorizing such purchase."

"This is evidently intended," the letter says, "to pave the way for the purchase of additional ground, to be connected, probably, with the new Custom House, by a bridge across the street, it being evident even to the author of this bill that the area of the present site is insufficient."

It is urged that the House Committee, or a sub-committee, should visit New York and make a personal inspection.

The belief is expressed that a majority of the members of the Chamber of Commerce favor the Bowling Green site, notwithstanding the presentation of a memorial to Congress from that body adopted at a special meeting, attended by only ninety of the Chamber's 1,000 members.

Police Commissioner Resigns.

Major Clarence T. Barrett, President of the Richmond County Board of Police, resigned yesterday. Two years ago the Democrats on the Police Board arranged matters so that Major Barrett and Major Warford, Republicans, should control. This was done to keep the Legislature from taking any action in the direction of a bipartisan board. Major Warford died, and Nicholas Muller, a Democrat, formerly a Commissioner, was appointed. This caused Major Barrett's resignation. Mr. Muller was elected President.

THE POINTED BEARDS DINE.

Gathering of Thirty-five Boon Companions at Flouret's Last Night.

The third irregular dinner of the Society of Pointed Beards was held last night at the restaurant of Leon Flouret, Fifth Avenue and Eighteenth Street. The society was organized about eighteen months ago and holds dinners at irregular intervals. The object of the society is for the encouragement of the growth and training of pointed beards.

The constitution contains the following provision: "No one shall be eligible unless he have a carefully cultivated beard of natural and personal growth, in good standing, and terminated in one symmetrical point a half inch from the apex of the chin, of sufficient endurance to preclude controversy."

Thirty-five members were present. Edward Lauterbach presided, while Charles C. Delmonico sat at the other end of the table. Between them were "Dick" Halstead, the wit of the Stock Exchange; Harry Furniss of London; Samuel Roosevelt, "Ed" Brandus, Raleigh Gildersleeve, Clarence Anderson, G. H. McLean, W. C. Legendre, John Du Fais, John W. Kellar, Signor Ancona, W. R. Brown, H. L. Satterlee, and Stone Phelps.

Each one had been compelled to take an oath that he would defend his beard and the beards of his brothers against all barbers. The waiters all wore beards, and it was thought that no beardless man had gained admission until Clarence Andrews, with a shout of "Traitor!" gave a vigorous pull at the beard of Signor Pizzarelli and the magnificent black mass of hair came off. A court-martial was held, but Signor Pizzarelli was allowed to remain and do penance by playing the piano while the others ate and drank. He was released after a time and allowed to join in the fun.

There were no set speeches. Almost every man present did his part. Witty speeches and songs, with keen repartee, caused the dinner to be one of the merriest of the season.

West 14th St

ESTB'D 1807

COWPERTHWAIT'S "RELIABLE" CARPETS

TRADE MARK

The Heart of Holiday Art-Quality.

High quality is essential to Christmas gifts. Perfect giving and imperfect gifts are an impossible pair. Holiday gifts from here are always welcome.

Choice Oriental Shirvan Kelim Couch Covers, 5x9 ft.... ....$10.00
5 Stripe Oriental Bagdad Couch Covers (finished on both sides). $3.00

We believe in fine materials, properly put together. Furniture Department shows a world of dainties and comforts.

We have clipped usual prices to surprising bits, and payments need not be made till the New Year's purse has had time to fill.

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One Year..... $2.00
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One Year..... $1.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY TO EUROPE:
Per Month..... $1.50

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Two Little Vagrants—8:15.
AMERICAN—Fédora—8:15.
BIJOU—The Queen's Proctor—8:15.
BROADWAY—Brian Boru—8:15.
CARNEGIE HALL—Philharmonic Rehearsal—2:00.
CASINO—Jack and the Beanstalk—8:15.
DALY'S—The Geisha—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks and Concerts—2:30 and 8:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Rosemary—8:20.
FIFTH AVENUE—A Fool of Fortune—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Cherry Pickers—8:15.
GARDEN—Arms and the Man—8:15.
GARRICK—Secret Service—8:15.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—A Milk White Flag—8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—A Florida Enchantment—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Girl from Paris—8:15.
HOYT'S—My Friend from India—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Nathan der Weise—8:00.
KNICKERBOCKER—The Dancing Girl—King Henry IV.—8:00.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
LYCEUM—The Courtship of Leonie—8:15.
MURRAY HILL—The Politician—8:00.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Exhibition of Paintings—Day and Evening.
NEW METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Carmen—8:00.
OLYMPIA—Santa Maria—Vaudeville—8:15.
ST. NICHOLAS SKATING RINK—Skating—Day and Evening.
WALDORF NEW BALLROOM—Lecture—11 A.M.
WALLACK'S—The Rogue's Comedy—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 7.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, DEC. 11, 1896.

THE RECOGNITION OF CUBAN INDEPENDENCE.

If the course we adopt toward the Cuban insurgents is to be dictated by blind impulse, and if we are to enter upon it heedless of precedent and indifferent to consequences, it would be no serious matter if the joint resolutions introduced in the Senate by Mr. CAMERON, Mr. MILLS, and Mr. CALL should be passed and made effective without prolonged debate. If, however, the people of the country, sharing the President's view as expressed in his message that "the United States has, nevertheless, a character to maintain as a Nation, which plainly dictates that right and not might should be the rule of its conduct," some examination of our National policy in the past and a sober inquiry about the consequences of the step proposed by these Senators will be appropriate.

Only the Cameron and the Call resolutions, recognizing the independence of the Republic of Cuba, need be considered. Senator MILLS's proposition, that we declare war against Spain by taking forcible possession of the Island of Cuba, is not one that comes within the range of serious discussion.

The question of recognizing the independence of the Government set up by the insurgents is separable into two parts. It is a question of right and a question of policy. The right to accord such recognition is one of the incontestable attributes of National sovereignty which we may exercise subject to the usual moral and material risks. But if we are to have regard to our character as a Nation, we shall adhere pretty closely to the policy we have pursued in the past as exemplified in numerous precedents. As a matter of international morals, the course these precedents determine for us is right. Any course we adopt departing from the policies of the past must be justified by potent considerations either of National interest or of general humanity, else it will not be right.

WHEATON lays down the doctrine of international law in respect to the recognition of a revolted province or colony in these words:

> "The only test required is that the new State shall be in fact what the recognizing State assumes it to be; for it may be conceded, once for all, that it is among the necessities of nations to have treaties and diplomatic intercourse with existing States. The practice of nations furnishes the best definitions and limitations of the condition of things in the new State which will justify such a recognition. It is not necessary that the parent State or deposed dynasty should have ceased from all efforts to retain its power. On the other hand it is necessary that the contest should have been virtually decided."

A precedent peculiarly applicable to the case of Cuba is that established by our procedure toward the revolted colonies of Spain in South America eighty years ago. HENRY CLAY, then a Representative in Congress, began in 1818 to urge upon the Government the recognition of the new South American republics. In Congressional debates, and in the correspondence of the State Department and in the messages of the President, our policy and procedure may be clearly traced. In his message to the first session of the Sixteenth Congress, President MONROE said that the progress of the war between Spain and the provinces had operated in favor of the colonies. The President informed the Seventeenth Congress at the opening of its first session that the Spanish colonies had had "great success" during the year just past. "It has long been manifest," he continued, "that it would be impossible for Spain to reduce these colonies by force, and equally so that no conditions short of their independence would be satisfactory to them"; and he expressed the earnest hope that Spain would magnanimously terminate the exhausting controversy. In obedience to a request from the House, President MONROE, on the 8th of March, 1822, laid before Congress the correspondence of the State Department with its agents in the South American republics, and transmitted a message, in which he said:

> "This contest has now reached such a stage and has been attended by such decisive success on the part of the provinces that it merits the most profound consideration whether their right to the rank of independent nations with all the advantages incident to it in their intercourse with the United States is not complete. Buenos Ayres assumed that rank by a formal declaration in 1816, and has enjoyed it since 1810. The provinces composing the Republic of Colombia, after having separately declared their independence, were united by a fundamental law of the 17th of December, 1819. Chile declared independence in 1818, and has since enjoyed it undisturbed, and of late, by the assistance of Chile and Buenos Ayres, the revolution has extended to Peru. Of the movement in Mexico our information is less authentic, but it is nevertheless distinctly understood that the new Government has declared its independence, and that there is now no opposition to it there, nor a force to make it. Thus it is manifest that all those provinces are not only in the full enjoyment of their independence, but, considering the state of the war and other circumstances, that there is not the most remote prospect of their being deprived of it. Of the views of the Spanish Government on this subject no particular information has been recently received. A sincere desire has been cherished to act in concert with them in the proposed recognition. In proposing this measure it is not contemplated to change thereby in the slightest manner our friendly relations with either of the parties, but to observe in all respects, as heretofore, the most perfect neutrality between them."

Contrast the deliberation and prudence of President MONROE's procedure, his careful regard for our friendly obligations toward Spain, and his expressions regarding our "perfect neutrality," with the precipitate action now advised by the Senators from Pennsylvania, from Texas, and from Florida. It was on the 4th of May, 1822, that the independence of the Spanish republics was formally acknowledged by an act of Congress appropriating money to pay the expenses of our Ministers to those countries. Fourteen years later Mr. CLAY, then Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, submitted a report from that committee in respect to the recognition of Texas, then struggling to free herself from Mexico, which is deserving of careful study at this time. We quote from this report a passage pertinent to the case of Cuba:

> "The policy which has hitherto guided the Government of the United States in respect to new powers has been to act on the fact of their existence without regard to their origin, whether that has been by the subversion of a pre-existing Government, or by the violent or voluntary separation of one from another part of a common nation. * * * With respect to new powers the recognition comprehends first an acknowledgment of their ability to exist as independent States and second the capacity of their particular Governments to perform the duties and fulfill the obligation toward foreign powers incident to their new condition. Hence more caution and deliberation are necessary in considering and determining the question of the acknowledgment of a new power than that of a new Government of an old power."

It is interesting to note that in this report Mr. CLAY, while acknowledging that "regularly" the President ought to take the initiative in acknowledging the independence of any new power, yet, "if in any instance the President should be tardy, he may be quickened in the exercise of his power" by the expressions or acts of Congress, "as was done in relation to the republics formed out of Spanish America." The committee expressed its conclusions in the following resolution:

> "Resolved, That the independence of Texas ought to be acknowledged by the United States whenever satisfactory information shall be received that it has in successful operation a civil Government capable of performing the duties and fulfilling the obligations of an independent power."

President ANDREW JACKSON, less eager than some of the Senators and Congressmen to assume the responsibilities of recognizing Texan independence, sent to Congress in December, 1836, a special message recommending delay. We quote at some length from this message, because it is a careful presentation of our National policy in respect to the civil conflicts of other powers:

> "The acknowledgment of a new State as independent and entitled to a place in the family of nations is at all times an act of great delicacy and responsibility, but more especially so when such State has forcibly separated itself from another of which it had formed an integral part and which still claims dominion over it. A premature recognition under these circumstances, if not looked upon as a justifiable cause of war, is always liable to be regarded as a proof of an unfriendly spirit to one of the contending parties. All questions relative to the government of foreign nations have been treated by the United States as questions of fact only, and our predecessors have cautiously abstained from deciding upon them until the clearest evidence was in their possession to enable them not only to decide correctly, but to shield their decisions from every unworthy imputation. In the contests between Spain and her revolted colonies we stood aloof and waited not only until the ability of the new States to protect themselves was fully established, but until the danger of their being again subjugated had entirely passed away. Then, and not until then, were they recognized. Such was our course in regard to Mexico herself. * * * It is true with regard to Texas that the civil authority of Mexico has been expelled, its invading army defeated, the Chief of the republic himself captured, and all present power to control the newly organized Government of Texas annihilated within its confines. But, on the other hand, there is, in appearance at least, an immense disparity of physical force on the side of Texas. The Mexican Government under another Executive is rallying its force under a new leader and menacing a fresh invasion to recover its lost dominion. Upon the issue of this threatened invasion the independence of Texas may be considered as suspended, and were there nothing peculiar in the relative situation of the United States and Texas, our acknowledgment of its independence at such a crisis could scarcely be regarded as consistent with that prudent reserve with which we have hitherto held ourselves bound to treat all similar questions. * * * Prudence, therefore, seems to dictate that we should still stand aloof and maintain our present attitude, * * * at least until the lapse of time or the course of events shall have proved beyond cavil or dispute the ability of the people of that country to maintain their separate sovereignty and to uphold the Government established by them."

The same deliberation and regard for the National reputation which actuated the policy of MONROE toward the South American republics restrained JACKSON from a too hasty recognition of the Republic of Texas. It was not until March, 1837, after Mexico had given up the fight, that we acknowledged Texan independence. The conditions existing in Cuba to-day only remotely resemble the state of facts that had already long existed in the South American republics and in Texas when we recognized their independence. It can by no means be asserted that the insurgents are certain to win their cause; that all "danger of their being again subjugated has passed away," and Spain is very far from having desisted from her attempt to put them down.

For recognition of Cuban independence as a fact, then, there is no argument to be made. The fact is non-existent. It must be clearly understood, not only by Senators passionately devoted to the cause of human liberty, but by the people, that this step, if taken now, would be wholly at variance with the policy we have uniformly pursued in the past and contrary to the counsels and convictions of some of the ablest and safest men who have assisted in building up our character as a Nation.

Recognition of Cuban independence, not as an achieved fact, but upon the ground of National policy, must be based upon a clear understanding of the objects at which we aim. If we accord recognition in the interests of our own people, that is one thing. If we act upon grounds of humanity alone, that is another. Our Government owes it to the people of the country to keep open commercial intercourse with all the world, Cuba included, and to protect the rights of our citizens having property in that island or sojourning or traveling there. But some interruption of these privileges must be borne with. Spain has a right to put down the insurrection if she can. She cannot put it down in a day or a month. We owe to her as a friendly nation to give her reasonable time. President CLEVELAND has intimated in grave words that we cannot wait indefinitely upon her convenience. But it is plain that intervention just now to reopen Cuba to our traders and travelers might be far more costly than to wait yet a time until the problem has solved itself, or will be far easier for us to solve. Save as preliminary to an act of conquest for the possession of the island, we can have no present justifiable case for recognition; at this time that act would be construed as a most unfriendly one toward Spain.

To take this step upon grounds of humanity would involve considerations of still greater delicacy. The great historic precedent for an act of this nature is the intervention of Great Britain, France, and Russia to put a stop to the futile efforts of Turkey to suppress the Greek insurrection. Their ships attacked the Turkish fleet at Navarino and gave to Greece her freedom, afterward guaranteed by a treaty of protection. Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT's comment upon the action of the three powers is true and comprehensive. "The emancipation of Greece," he wrote, "was a high act of policy above and beyond the domain of law." It was a hostile act, as any intervention in Cuba would be an act of hostility toward Spain. The question to be decided is whether in the case of Cuba the demands of humanity upon us are powerful enough to make it advisable for us to depart from the safe policies of the past and to establish a new and far-reaching precedent. President TAYLOR was moved by the generous promptings of humanity and by a natural sympathy for the Magyar patriots to send Mr. DUDLEY MANN to Europe in 1849 to inquire and report to him concerning the progress the Hungarians were making in their attempt to free themselves from Austrian dominion. To explain this simple act to the satisfaction of Austria afterward demanded all the diplomatic skill of DANIEL WEBSTER, then our Secretary of State; and he was fain to turn aside from the real question, that of an unwarrantable interference in the civil concerns of a friendly State, while he read Austria a solemn lecture on the advantages of popular institutions as compared with a monarchy.

The danger that some rash and unwise course may be entered upon by Congress, forcing the President's hand or acting independently of his sanction, is visibly enhanced by the well-nigh unanimous sentiment of warm sympathy for the Cubans which prevails here. A statesman will venture much who knows that popular feeling is with him. It may seem to the casual reader of Congressional reports that the resolutions of Senators CAMERON and CALL are mere buncombe and will not be again heard from. We fear they will be heard from. It is for that reason that we have attempted to make clear that there is nothing in the present condition of Cuba which justifies the recognition of her independence unless we are willing to break abruptly with the uniform traditions of our National history.

MAKING A SENATE MAJORITY.

The Republican Party is by no means sure of a majority for its tariff projects in the Senate after March 4. The general press report of Wednesday's conference between the Senate "Steering" Committee and Mr. HANNA says:

> "The situation in the States of North Carolina, South Dakota, Kentucky, and Washington, with respect to the election of Senators, was discussed, and it was decided that every honorable method should be employed to elect Senators there if possible."

According to other reports, it is suggested by Senators that the Republican National Committee should "go into certain States where Senatorial elections are about to be held, and secure the election of men upon whom the party can depend."

But even if it should be practicable without scandal and by strictly honorable methods to procure the defeat of certain obnoxious Senators whose terms are about to expire, and to bring about the election of men who will vote for the projected revision of the tariff, would there not still be serious objections to the enactment of a tariff bill by a majority so obtained?

The enactment of the McKinley tariff was procured only by the passage of the Silver Purchase act, and while no one can expect that such a concession would be made again, it is probable that—whatever the National Committee may accomplish—the party must rely this time upon the votes of old Silver Senators or of new Senators from States which Silver Senators now represent. If it should not be practicable to pass a tariff bill next Summer without their aid, their influence would be powerful. If concessions should be made, with respect to other legislation, to meet their demands, would those concessions promote the welfare of the country? Probably not.

CHEAP GAS.

The one explanation and excuse given by members of the Board of Aldermen for voting with such impatient haste to grant to the Consumers' Company the franchise for supplying fuel gas in this city is that "the people want cheap gas" or that they obeyed the wishes of their constituents, who, as one of them said, "want cheap fuel gas."

That there is a demand for cheaper gas is undoubtedly true, and that fuel gas can and should be furnished at a lower rate than illuminating gas is beyond question. But that is no answer to the charge that the board showed too much eagerness to pass an ordinance giving a monopoly to one company for an inadequate compensation when others had offered better terms, and that it refused to listen to argument or to consider amendments.

The people of this city do want cheaper gas and ought to have it. In former times they were the victims of corporations which charged $2.25 per thousand cubic feet. These consolidated and reduced the price to $1.75, and an investigation followed which showed that the stock was enormously inflated and that inordinate profits were derived from what amounted to a private tax upon the light of the people. The limit of price was put down to $1.25 by legislative enactment.

Even at that rate the profits have been enormous upon a capital several times greater than the cost or the value of the actual investment, and several new companies have been allowed to grow up under the pretense of competition, but there has been little or no real competition and no lasting reduction of price. Now it is proposed to effect a new consolidation and re-establish a monopoly to maintain a price that is at least equal to three times the cost of producing gas and nearly twice as great as that charged in some foreign cities. Besides, only illuminating gas is supplied, and when used for heating purposes it has to be paid for at an inordinate rate.

We want cheaper gas for lighting and we want gas for heating which may be made cheaper yet, but that is no reason for throwing franchises away in a reckless or improvident manner. Moreover, there is a question that should be seriously considered, whether private corporations ought any longer to be allowed to tear up streets and lay pipes and to tax the people for one of the prime necessities of life in a large city. It is a question whether the municipality should not furnish the material of light and heat, whether gas or electricity, as it supplies water, thereby putting an end to these corporate monopolies and their exactions. This question should be settled before any more franchises for such purposes are voted away.

UNSAFE BUILDINGS.

That is a startling statement which Superintendent CONSTABLE made to the Mayor on Wednesday, that there were 3,200 unsafe buildings in New York. And yet, when we come to consider how inefficient the administration of the department has been in the past and how inefficient it still is, by the confession, though not at all, we believe, by the fault, of Mr. CONSTABLE, the statement will not seem incredible or even excessive.

Without doubt the skyscraper has added a new peril to its neighbors. This may be seen wherever a skyscraper is in course of construction. The first step, as a rule, in that construction is to excavate much below the cellar of the building to be replaced and much below the excavations of the adjoining buildings. Thereby these buildings are deprived of their natural foundations, the soil, that is to say, over which the pressure of their foundations is distributed. Of course, the builder of the new structure is responsible for any damage that may ensue. He endeavors to discharge this responsibility by "shoring up" the old building during the construction of the new. But obviously this is but a makeshift. When the foundations for the new building are put in, the temporary supports of the old are withdrawn. In the meantime its equilibrium has been disturbed. The effects of this disturbance do not show at once, except in extreme cases, but are disclosed as time passes. Mr. CONSTABLE says that fissures have appeared, to his knowledge, in seven buildings thus weakened, and that these buildings have to be kept constantly under inspection.

Without doubt where the collapse of a building can be traced to the act of the adjoining owner the adjoining owner is liable for whatever damages he may have caused. These damages include the amount necessary to repair the building to as good a condition as it was in before, even though the necessary repairs may amount to a complete reconstruction. In the case of skyscrapers, injured abutting owners will have no difficulty in tracing the injury to their own buildings to the true source and establishing the liability of the excavator who has withdrawn their foundations. Meanwhile the business of the Superintendent of Buildings is to see that the mischief does not go so far as to render unsafe the buildings of which the more recent builder has tampered with the foundations.

This is one of many considerations which show the necessity of some legal regulation of the skyscraper. It is as yet "ferae naturae," and it must be brought within the reign of law. Our existing buildings were not erected and our streets were not planned in contemplation of any such extravagant erections. The necessity of some legal regulation is denied, we believe, by scarcely anybody practically concerned with building, though there are very wide differences as to what the regulation ought to be. That is a matter upon which the architects and builders and engineers ought to come to some agreement, and such an agreement would doubtless be accepted by the public.

THE MONEY POWER IN PUGILISM.

The news that the fight between SHARKEY and FITZSIMMONS was decided without reference to its merits by an iniquitous decision of the referee must be depressing to those, if any there be, who may have imagined that purity has fled from politics to take refuge in pugilism. There must be such people, because when the freak press has excited the curiosity of the freak public about a forthcoming prizefight there are always people who are ready to back their opinions of the comparative merits of the fighters. This disposition implies a belief that the fight is to be decided on its merits and shows how verdant innocence may remain in spite of an experience of the basest side of human nature.

In this case it seems that the fight was "fixed" beforehand. The amount at stake was $10,000. It was an amount sufficient to excite the cupidity of any man of the "sporting" variety and to set the wits of such a man to work in rascally schemes to gain possession of so much money without the risk of an actual and honest fight for it. The story that is told, and which is supported by the evidence of two of the "winner's" trainers, is that a referee was selected on account of satisfactory assurances that he was venal. It was arranged that he should decide the fight in favor of the pugilist in whose behalf he was retained as soon as the other brute should strike a blow which could possibly be "stretched into a foul," and that for this judicial assistance the referee should receive $2,500, being one-third of the amount that would be left to be divided among the other rascals. The fight was, in fact, awarded by the referee on a foul blow. It is alleged, and confessed by the practitioner of the alleged fraud, that he busied himself for some time after the fight in producing upon his principal's person a plausible imitation of the results of a foul blow "below the belt."

There is no reason why this story should be viewed with any suspicion, excepting the character of those who tell it, who necessarily have no character, like everybody else concerned. When we find men who by education and position are considerably above the grade of referees in prizefights deceiving their associates in lawful and reputable business for the sake of cheating them out of no more money than was at stake in this case, why should anybody suppose that the character of this poor wretch of a "sporting man" would be proof against such a temptation? It is to be feared that the money power is as potent in pugilism as the good Senator QUAY deplores that it has become in politics.

Gov. MORTON deserves the gratitude of all good citizens for the revision of the civil service rules. Its purpose is rightly stated by him—to provide the completest possible system for the application of the Constitutional principle requiring competitive examinations to test fitness for appointment whenever practicable. His action in this direction has been persistently opposed by "the organization" in his party, which he has disregarded solely in the interest of the people, and from a high and honorable sense of public duty. In connection with this triumph of good government, we call attention to the address of Mr. CARL SCHURZ, President of the National Civil Service Reform League, at Philadelphia, of which we publish that important portion reviewing the signal progress of the year, and also pointing out the fight which the people must make in this State to save what has so honorably been achieved.

We had hoped that the Rapid Transit Commission would fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. STEINWAY by choosing a younger and more active man who had devoted special study to the problem, and was prepared to give his time to further study and to zealous effort to push the great municipal enterprise. We had understood that such a man was urged for the place in the person of Mr. CHARLES B. STOVER, and we were convinced by inquiry that he would be an ideal Commissioner. But the board has seen fit to choose Mr. CHARLES STEWART SMITH, who is better known, but for different qualities. Mr. SMITH is a public-spirited citizen of wealth and position, and, we believe, of adequate leisure since his retirement from commercial business. We presume that he will co-operate earnestly with his colleagues in pushing the plan for a system of underground railroads, and we hope that he will add to the energy of the board in its future actions.

At the recent election only 10,278 votes were cast in the so-called State of Nevada, and of these Mr. BRYAN received 8,359. Since 1876 the total for Nevada has been reduced by almost 50 per cent. In that year nearly 20,000 votes were polled, and the Republican ticket had a majority of them. But the 10,278 men who went to the polls in Nevada this year are represented in the Electoral College by three votes, and in the United States Senate by as many Senators as represent there the 1,858,000 men who voted in New York.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—A single order for 1,000,000 pounds of smoking tobacco was a new record in that line of business recently achieved by a Virginia tobacco manufacturing firm.

—Recent attempted prosecutions of violators of the game laws in Kansas have revealed a singular state of affairs. During the annual tinkering of the game laws certain sections were first repealed. The intelligent granger legislators of the State then neglected to enact laws which had been proposed to take the place of the repealed sections, these having been pigeonholed in committee rooms, presumably through oversight. The result is that there are practically no laws there to prevent the wholesale slaughter of game, in or out of season. The pot-hunters are, therefore, reveling in their opportunity to kill everything of the feathered or furred sort, and the sportsmen who believe in the preservation of game are at their wits' end to prevent the destruction now in progress.

—Rochester has discovered that the flag of New York State as flown over its public buildings, when the foundation color is of blue or white is all wrong. To be in accordance with State laws the foundation color must be buff. The blue-bodied flag has been taken from the Court House in Rochester and stored away, after an excited discussion as to what was the best course to be pursued. A flag with the buff foundation color, on which the State coat of arms is to be charged, has been ordered. As this flag will certainly be mistaken for an orange-colored flag, there is liable to be a still greater commotion in Monroe County when the Irish-American citizens see that hated color flying over the city and county buildings. Such a flag would certainly have to be housed on St. Patrick's Day or a riot would ensue.

—Massachusetts has, according to details of the census of 1895, just made public, 547,385 families, of 2,500,183 persons, an average of 5.47 to the family. This large average is largely due to the fact that all occupants of a hotel, a charitable institution, a penal institution, or other buildings of that sort are considered as of one family with the proprietor or superintendent, as the case may be, counted as the head of the family. The normal size of a family in its commonly accepted sense is a fraction over 3½. The largest average size of the families is in Suffolk County, where it reaches 4.97, and the lowest in Nantucket, where it falls to 3.07. In the cities of the State the average number of rooms to the family is 6.02, and in the towns 7.06. The total number of buildings in the State intended for human occupancy is 428,494, containing 3,693,985 rooms. Each person in the State would have an average of 89,650 square feet of the superficial area of the State to move about in if the property were cut up and distributed pro rata.

—Farmers of "bleeding Kansas" will sympathize with their brother agriculturists of Buenos Ayres, if they happen to have any superfluous sympathy. Locusts have come as a plague to the farmers there, and the local authorities have gone to the extent of making a forced collection of money to raise means to exterminate the pests. To add to the troubles of the district the grasshoppers came in force last month, and young wheat and other crops have been practically ruined. During late October and early November hundreds of laborers armed with sticks were sent through the fresh-infected districts beating the locusts to death and destroying the eggs. No other means of extinction has proved so successful as this. A practical use for the generally useless army of Buenos Ayres has been found throught this invasion. In one district, Santa Fé, seven hundred soldiers provided with cudgels were sent into the fields to assist the farmers in the destruction of locusts. Latest advices from the provinces infected are that the Government is considering the advisability of calling out the soldiers of the National Guard, arming them with beating-sticks, and setting them at the work of extermination. This because the outlook for crops is so poor that famine is feared unless every possible means for securing relief is resorted to.

—Here is a marvel in the history of the construction of public buildings: The report of BARNARD R. GREEN, in charge of the construction of the Congressional Library, in Washington, shows that the total cost will be less by $140,000 than the limit fixed by Congress. The average political constructor will possibly look upon this as a lost opportunity. For years the Capitol Building at Hartford, Conn., had been pointed out to travelers over the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad as one of the wonders of modern times because it had been erected well within the limits of the original appropriation. For this reason, without referring to any of an architectural character, the building was wholly unique. Now Connecticut's Capitol seems to have lost its principal reason for distinction. The Congressional Library is unique in another direction. A published description of the building reminds one of that parvenu who, stepping into a publisher's office, ordered "112 yards of books, with plenty of red and gold in the binding, to fit my library." The vast mausoleum for books at the Nation's capital is referred to as having in its finished portion "about forty-four running miles of shelving, which will accommodate 2,085,120 volumes of books, reckoning nine to the foot. The ultimate capacity of the building for books is upward of 4,500,000 volumes, or something less than 100 miles of shelving."

PERSONAL.

—MARGUERITE EVELYN YOST is a fourteen-months-old miss of Reading, Penn., who rejoices in the rather unique distinction of having four great-grandmothers living. But one of these great-grandmothers wears spectacles, and all live within a short distance of the home of this presumably well-coddled miss.

—Should his supple wrist and his flying fingers fail him, SARASATE, the concert violinist, would hardly be reduced to want. He has a Stradivarius violin for which he is reported to have refused an offer of $30,000 from an enthusiastic collector. It is a rather comfortable bit of an asset to have stored up against the proverbial rainy day.

—A statistical fiend in matters relating to horseflesh has figured it out that RICHARD CROKER'S experiences on the turf have already cost him in the neighborhood of a half million dollars. His English experiment is set down as costing him $280,000. All this was the result of the advice of a physician to try outdoor life as a relief from insomnia and other ills that were annoying him.

—Service in the ranks of the Cuban insurgents is not altogether a life of beer and skittles. At least such is the story of Capt. C. C. BLOOD, a somewhat noted military instructor in Tennessee. He has recently returned from Cuba, where he had acted for a year as drill-master for the raw troops under GOMEZ. An offer of $1,000 in cash, a permanent position, and a liberal reward when Cuban independence was achieved induced him to accept service. Twice wounded, in one instance so badly that his skull was fractured, he abandoned guerrilla warfare, and reached this city with 33 cents in his pocket. From here he "beat" his way to Tennessee on railroads, having no means with which to pay his fare. He brings back the rather weird information that Gen. WEYLER is a native of Ohio, and a son of parents of German origin who are farmers in that State.

—A Boston physician, Dr. CHARLES EVERETT WARREN, proposes to introduce a new word into the English language. It is "gasphyxia," to take the place of "asphyxia by illuminating gas." There is no good reason, philologically, for the word, he admits, but he claims for it that it saves time, exertion, and cerebration. Its further excuse for being is that it sounds very Greek. So cultured Boston approves the hybrid.

—During his recent visit in Portland, Oregon, VICTOR HARDIN of Nevada told a good story on himself regarding the anti-treating law passed in Nevada in 1882, and of which he was the author. The bill, introduced in the House one morning, was passed without a dissenting vote, was rushed into the Senate, passed there, and then signed by the Governor, all before 4 P. M. Mr. HARDIN had forgotten that the Executive signature had made the law immediately operative. On the evening of that day he invited two of his colleagues to join him in "a social glass." They all drank, while a State Constable, who knew HARDIN, was watching. Their glasses emptied, the constable stepped up to the author of the bill and said: "My friend, I want you!" The unsuspecting lawmaker remarked: "Ah, I didn't see you when I came in. Come up and take a drink." "Thanks, not now," answered the officer. "For the present just step around with me to the Justice's office." Then it dawned on the legislator that he had violated a law of his own suggesting within a half dozen hours of its creation. The law was not wholly popular, and the Justice before whom Mr. HARDIN was haled, remembering that fact, fined him to the full extent, $50 for treating each of his colleagues and $50 for inviting the constable to drink, $150 in all. The story came out because Mr. HARDIN had asked if there was an anti-treating law in Oregon before asking a party of friends to join him. Anti-treating laws are not popular with Mr. HARDIN.

WHAT THE PAPERS SAY

Wolf Bounty in Montana.

From The Anaconda (Mon.) Recorder.

The idea of paying cattlemen $2 every time they kill a wolf that is after their own cattle looks a little absurd. Now they want more than $2.

A Bostonian's Plaint.

From The Boston Commercial Bulletin.

It is singular, with all the advancement in hotel keeping of modern times, that no hotel chambermaid has yet learned to make a bed properly.

One Texas Enough for the Present.

From The Galveston (Texas) News.

The suggestion to make several States of Texas is all bosh. Besides, Texas has as many Senators of their kind as she needs until the pewter craze subsides.

Florida Sugar.

From The Savannah (Ga.) News.

Florida makes some sugar, but not nearly enough of it. Experiments in thirty-eight counties have been attended with success, showing that sugar can be profitably grown in each of them.

They Demand Fair Treatment.

From The Boise (Idaho) Statesman.

It is an invariable rule with mining men to drop a proposition at once when they discover a disposition on the part of owners to advance the price after having induced them to make an examination.

A Kick at Football.

From The Savannah (Ga.) Press.

The gentleman from Carroll who has introduced into the Legislature a bill to prohibit football is on the right track. What in the name of common sense is the use of educating boys, if they are to be killed or maimed for life before they have won their sheepskins in college?

The Old-Time Sugar Yam.

From The Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle.

The country boy who has reveled in the delights of genuine sugar yams and buttermilk has recollections of a day that is dead, and which the overgrown, mealy potatoes of this money-seeking generation cannot bring back. The total loss of the genuine sugar yam would be a calamity for Georgia and "the rest of mankind."

Small Farms in Texas.

From The San Antonio (Texas) Light.

The day of the great, big, unimproved ranch in Texas is past, and instead is coming the small farm, with diversified products, something to sell in every month of the year, money in the pockets of the farmers always, and all else that marks the difference between a dependent and an independent position. Texas farmers under these newer and more favorable conditions will have no competitors in their prosperity.

Teachers' Pensions and Pay.

From The Pittsburg (Penn.) Commercial Gazette.

It is said the proposition will be brought up at the next session of the Legislature to pension school teachers who are over fifty years of age and have taught continuously for twenty-five years. For various reasons it is not likely to become a law. The better policy is to pay capable teachers salaries commensurate with their work and sufficient therefore to enable them to provide for the rainy days in their own way.

REFLECTIONS AT EIGHTY.

Rufus C. Hopkins in The San Francisco Jewish Progress.

What on the journey have I done?
What have I lost? What have I won?

I've made by toil my daily bread,
And on the way have others fed.

I've nothing lost, since I had naught
When I began this life, unsought.

I've won whate'er has stilled a sigh,
Or dried a tear in sorrow's eye.

On this long journey I have learned
That wisdom is by suffering earned.

As ye can suffer, so the mind
In thought may compensation find.

The diamond is by cutting made
A brilliant gem of highest grade.

No fining process e'er can place
Dull lead above a metal base.

I'll not complain because that in
My eighty years I've scourged been.

But rather will I thankful be
That I have known adversity.

Had I ne'er slept on sorrow's bed,
No tears of pity could I shed.

Nor will I now in grief repine
On life's mysterious border-line.

Because I have so little done,
Nor think that I have nothing won.

But, with this testimonial give,
That well it pays on earth to live!

THE BOSTON ORCHESTRA.

Second Concert of Its Season at the Metropolitan Opera House.

It is not necessary at this late day to say that the Boston Symphony Orchestra is always welcome in New York. It is quite as much liked by the musical public here as it is at home, but because of our opera and our other musical attractions it does not fill so important a want in the aesthetic life of this community as in that of Boston. Of course, that must be the reason why the Metropolitan Opera House is not packed at every concert of this organization. It ought to be, no matter whether the personality and methods of the conductor, Emil Paur, are liked or not. The playing of the orchestra is always worth hearing, even when it is carrying out a conception that lacks elegance or grace.

Last night the most important work of the orchestra, in the second concert of its current season, was the performance of Schumann's symphony in C major. The composition wears like a work of genius, and its purely musical beauties make a strong impression upon even those who have not sufficiently acquainted themselves with Schumann's romantic ideals, his methods of self-expression, and the bearing of his personal history upon his compositions to appreciate its emotional content. It is true that this ought to be so, for an artwork to be successful must not stand by the prop of explanation. But there are strength, beauty, and the vigor of a very masculine vitality in every measure of this poetic composition, and such an orchestra as the Boston Symphony is essentially a Schumann orchestra.

It is a pity that Mr. Paur is not so well adapted to the task of Schumann interpretation as his instrumental company. He read the symphony sympathetically, indeed, and with splendid vigor; but there are grace and poetry in it which he did not always touch, though he certainly was successful with the crescendo of the strings in the slow movement. The orchestra covered itself with glory by the grand solidity and homogeneity of its tone, by its unanimity, its precision, and its opulence of color. The strings continue to be unequalled in purity and nobility of tone, while the wood choir has gained in smoothness, mellowness, and flexibility. The virtuosity of the orchestra was beautifully displayed in Liszt's "Mephisto Waltz," which was brilliantly delivered. The solos were admirably performed, and there was even a thrill of individuality in Mr. Schnecker's glissandi on the harp. The Berlioz "Carneval Romain" overture opened the concert, and that, too, was played well, though by no means as satisfactorily as the other two numbers.

The soloist of the entertainment was Carl Halir, the violinist, who essayed to display his romanticism through the medium of Tschaikowsky's second concerto, a very lovely work, which might be heard oftener without weariness. Mr. Halir's tone sounded larger last night than it has before, probably because of the greater intensity of his style. His performance was admirable in every way, and fully fixed his position as one of the most excellent violinists who have visited us. His intellectual grasp of the composition was masterful, and his emotional force all that could be desired. There was noticeable only a lack of relief to the continued intensity of his utterance, which kept the hearer constantly at full heart. But it was invigorating to listen to his performance of the last movement, which he played with a tremendous sweep of energy and a confidence that was commanding. His technics were notable. His staccato bowing fairly scintillated, and he rolled out difficult scale passages, double stopping, and dizzy leaps with consummate skill. Mr. Halir is a genuine artist, and he will be heard again with pleasure. He aroused the audience to enthusiasm last night, and after several recalls added to the programme a familiar gavotte of Bach, which he played at a rather unwise tempo, but with fine tone and spirit.

THE BRADLEY-AVERILL RECITAL.

A Singer and a Pianist Undertake a Difficult Task.

If it is true that few men can sing Schumann's "Dichterliebe," and there is no reason to think otherwise, it is equally true that fewer can play the piano part. The word "accompaniment" cannot be applied to the share of the instrument in this wonderful little drama of songs. Schumann's use of the piano as an accessory to vocal performance was something new in its day; and it has remained the model and the despair of his successors, because song writers, as a rule, are not great composers for the piano, and cannot, therefore, make the instrument speak as Schumann could.

Schumann used the piano in his songs precisely as Wagner used the orchestra in his music dramas, not simply to accompany, but to illustrate and intensify, to voice emotions not to be uttered in mere words, and often to follow to their artistic conclusion ideas merely suggested by the text. In no songs does this employment of the piano impress itself more forcibly upon the thoughtful hearer than in the cycle of Heine's poems called "Dichterliebe," which was the chief number of the recital of Perry Averill, baritone, and Orton Bradley, pianist, at Mendelssohn Glee Club Hall yesterday afternoon. To have given an adequate performance of this work, one of Schumann's most generous outpourings of genius, would have been a triumph. But it needed a more flexible voice than that of Mr. Averill and very much better piano playing than that of Mr. Bradley. There is the widest possible difference between the treatment of the piano part in "Das ist ein Flöten und Geigen" and in "Ich hab' im Traum geweinet." In the former it is an independent and complete composition illustrating the wedding dance, which in itself is a contrast to the emotions of the song. In the latter it consists of a few muffled chords, which, rightly treated, lend gloom and vagueness—in other words, atmosphere—to the song. It requires great skill on the part of the pianist and the most profound artistic sympathy between him and the singer to make a successful performance of such works.

Mr. Orton Bradley's piano playing yesterday was altogether too subservient to the voice, and furthermore it was without poetic insight or technical beauty. Mr. Averill, on the other hand, showed that he had studied the "Dichterliebe" long and lovingly. His lower register is, indeed, hard and harsh, and his voice is not in any portion of a quality that woos the ear. But it is always a delight to hear a man sing Schumann with understanding and with emotional warmth. Mr. Averill deserves praise for his work, which was genuinely artistic in the best sense of that abused adjective. He rose admirably to the demands of the most exacting songs, and was most successful in "Aus Meinem Thränen Spriessen," "Ich Grolle Nicht," and "Ich Hab' Im Traum Geweinet." "Die Alten, Bösen Lieder" proved to be a little too severe a strain for both singer and pianist. On the whole, however, Mr. Averill acquitted himself well, and his enunciation of the German text was very good.

He sang also "Le Bonheur et l'Amour," by Goring Thomas; "Cimetiere de Campagne," by Reynaldo Hahn; "The Ballad" and "The Danza," by G. W. Chadwick, and some old ballads of the Isle of Man. Mr. Bradley contributed the following piano solos: Prelude and fugue in C major, (No. 1,) Bach; "Rondo capriccioso," Mendelssohn; nocturne, opus 9, No. 1, and valse, opus 34, No. 1, Chopin, and sonata in D major, opus 28, Beethoven. It cannot be said that they added interest to the programme, and the sonata, indeed, served only to make it too long.

TWO BENEFIT PERFORMANCES.

A Notable Programme Presented at the Empire Theatre.

The receipts at the Empire Theatre yesterday afternoon, when a performance was given for the benefit of the Orthopaedic Hospital, were $2,200. The most notable feature of the programme was Charles Mathews's old farce, "Cool as a Cucumber," in which Mr. John Drew played with exquisite ease and audacity the character of Plumper. This is the rôle in which he made his first appearance on the stage at the Arch Street Theatre, Philadelphia, in 1874. He was supported yesterday by Harry Harwood as Barker, Arthur Byron as Frederick, Ethel Barrymore as Jessy, and Daisy Moller as Wiggin.

"The Highwayman," by Justin Huntley McCarthy, which under another title was originally acted by Cissie Loftus and J. L. Finney at the Lyceum Theatre two years ago, was presented with Viola Allen in the lady's part and Mr. Finney again as the ingenious youth who plays Dick Turpin to win his suit. Plançon and Marie Engel sang, Mr. Dodson did a "turn," and the Richard Arnold sextet rendered a Russian suite by R. Wuerst.

At the Broadway Theatre the matinée benefit for the New York Throat and Nose Hospital realized the sum of $1,582. The programme, which was a long one, included selections from "Jack and the Beanstalk," the second act of "The Cherry Pickers," and the first act of "Brian Boru." George Fuller Golden and Sam Bernard, the clever music hall monologists, gave the audience plenty of amusement with their humorous stories, and Charles J. Ross and Mabel Fenton presented a short travesty entitled "Fédora and Virginius."

"Kitty Clive, Actress."

Before the performance of "The Queen's Proctor" at the Bijou Theatre last night a one-act comedy by Frank Frankfort Moore, the novelist, called "Kitty Clive, Actress," was presented. Persons who were familiar with the quality of most of Moore's novels, which are frequently mystical and overwrought, were surprised at the simplicity, clearness, and theatrical expertness manifested in this trifle. Kitty Clive, in the day of Garrick's early triumphs, is on her way to London from a visit to her home in the country, and stops at an inn in Thatcham. The honest landlord endeavors to secure to her private use the solitary parlor, but a lady-killing provincial actor, quite ignorant of Miss Clive's identity, forces his way in and passes a half hour with the great London actress. It is, on the whole, an unhappy half hour for him. The lady, whom he supposes to be a humble rustic lass, and whom he is bent upon fascinating, cajoles him delightfully.

Kitty Clive would be a fine rôle for a competent actress to make up by the way. Such an actress is not Miss Irene Vanbrugh, who is the younger sister of Mrs. Bourchier, and as such, presumably, the second favorite godchild of Baroness Burdette-Coutts, and, withal, as tall, large-boned, big-eyed, and vociferous as her sister. But Miss Vanbrugh understands the rôle, and works at it with a will. She scarcely creates an illusion, because of her imperfect execution, in her description of Garrick's Hamlet, but the performance she gives, in spite of its utter crudity, is sufficiently vivacious.

"School" Acted for Charity.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—Dec. 10.—A large and fashionable audience filled Central Hall to-night to see the performance of T. W. Robertson's familiar comedy, "School," by the Young People's Guild of Christ Episcopal Church, under the management of Mrs. G. Winthrop Root. The orchestra was led by John Appleton Wade.

It was a very creditable performance and was greatly enjoyed, the parts being taken as follows: Lord Beaufoy, Allen H. Wilkie; Dr. Sutcliffe, J. Bentley Cueman; Bean Farintosh, John Scott Jarvie, Jr.; Jack Cyntz, H. Preston Bowron; Mr. Krux, Clarence Julia Bowron; Vaughan, Roscoe Johnson; grooms, Lester Bennett and Robert Birch; Mrs. Sutcliffe, Mrs. A. L. Farrington; Bella, Florence Johnson; Naomi Tighe, May Hackett; Milly, Lou T. Bowron; Laura, Anna Bowron; Clara, Charlotte Cook; Jeanie, Kathleen Cook; Fanny, Leila Camp; Julia, Grace Seymour; Hettie, Marie R. Van Sant; Kitty, Luella Silveria.

"The Hobby Horse" by Amateurs.

The Amateur Comedy Club gave a performance at the Carnegie Lyceum last night of "The Hobby Horse," an original comedy in three acts, by A. W. Pinero. It was the first production of the play in this city. It was received with great appreciation and enthusiasm. The performers were John Frederick Cook, Jacob Wendell, Jr., Leonidas M. Lawson, Jr., G. Gordon Cleasher, William H. Rand, Jr., Theodore V. Boynton, James Barnes, John F. Plummer, Jr., Charles E. Kneeland, Miss Mildred Eytinge, Miss Lucile Thornton, Miss Claire H. Howard, Mrs. William Herbert Judson, and Elliot Laidlaw. The audience was large and fashionable.

Ex-Gov. Taylor and the Boys.

From The Nashville (Tenn.) Banner.

Ex-Gov. Taylor charges that fifteen-year-old boys voted in the recent election in East Tennessee. The ex-Governor also makes a boast that while in office he made it a practice to pardon all boys, no matter of what crime convicted. Putting these two circumstances together, it is fair to infer that some of the East Tennessee juveniles whom he charges with so conscienceless a violation of the election laws have taken this peculiar method of repaying an old debt.

Sent Against the Zulus.

CAPE TOWN, Dec. 10.—A dispatch from Blantyre, British South Africa, dated Oct. 25, says that three British columns have been sent against the Angoni Zulus, who have invaded the southwest of Nyassaland, burned a British mission station, and killed the inhabitants of a number of villages. When the advices left Blantyre it was feared that that town would be attacked by the Zulus, who overwhelmingly outnumber the British. The Portuguese at Tetc, Portuguese East Africa, have invited the co-operation of the British.

A Swedish Chemist Dead.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—A dispatch to a news agency here announces the death at San Remo, Italy, of Alfred Nobel, a Swedish engineer and chemist. He was the first to recognize the value of nitro-glycerine, and was the inventor of a number of explosives.

Foreign Notes of Interest.

EDINBURGH, Dec. 10.—A meeting of citizens prominent in literary, political, and social circles, held here to-day, decided to erect a memorial to the late Robert Louis Stevenson. Lord Rosebery presided over the meeting.

MOSCOW, Dec. 10.—The ninth game of the chess match between Lasker and Steinitz, a Queen's Gambit, declined by the former, as played yesterday evening in this city, ended in a draw after thirty-six moves. Present score—Lasker, 5; Steinitz, 0; drawn, 4.

PARIS, Dec. 10.—Advices from Antananariyo, Madagascar, say that on the night of Nov. 18 the rebels looted the town of Ambohimanga, ten miles from the capital, capturing forty prisoners and all the cattle. The English residents made their escape.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—The condition of Frederick Kast, co-defendant with Lady Tina Scott, John Cockerton, and William Aylott in the action for criminal libel brought against them by Earl Russell, who is ill with pneumonia, is now regarded as hopeless. He has suffered a relapse, and his physicians say there is no likelihood of his recovery. Lady Scott is also ill with fever, and is in a critical condition.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—The St. James's Gazette says it has the highest authority for the statement that the army estimates for the ensuing year, which will be presented to Parliament upon its reassembling, will be greatly increased. According to the statement of The Gazette, eight new battalions of infantry and eighteen new batteries of artillery, with four guns each, will be formed, and the cavalry service will be reorganized.

Had a Midnight Reception.

The Nineteenth Century Club had a reception at Sherry's last night at 11:50. Beerbohm Tree talked about "Hamlet from the Actor's Prompt Book." He told how the character should be interpreted to bring it most clearly to the comprehension of an audience. There was a large company present.

LATEST FOREIGN SHIPPING.

SS Campania, (Br.,) Capt. Walker, from New York for Liverpool, arr. at Queenstown at 2:37 A. M. Dec. 11.

METHODS OF A BIG BANK

FREE LUNCHES AND CASH REWARDS FOR THE CLERKS.

An Elaborate System by Which Faithful and Polite Service Is Obtained—Some Peculiar Instructions to Clerks.

It is the custom of some of the large banks to provide luncheon for their clerks on the premises gratis, in order to save time, and also to keep the men free from contact with outside influences during business hours. Experience has demonstrated that the time thus saved is worth far more to a large and busy financial institution than the amount spent in preparing the meals. Furthermore, the practice of lunching together promotes a better feeling among the employes of the bank and awakens on the part of the officers and heads of departments a deeper and kindlier interest in their subordinates.

The dispensing of free luncheons to employes is but one of several admirable features that serve to enhance the esprit du corps and the efficiency of the clerical service in the principal banks of this city. The President of one of the largest down-town banks was asked one day: "How is it that you manage to get such good work out of your clerks? Everything about the bank runs like clockwork."

"We take an interest in our employes and treat them well," replied the President. "We observe scrupulously the principle of graduated promotions. If a man is capable and attends to his business he knows that he is certain of being advanced to the next higher place as soon as there is a vacancy. No Director in our board has influence enough to bring in an outsider and put him over the head of a faithful and competent clerk."

There are more than 100 employes in this particular bank, and, with very few exceptions, each man owes his present position to merited promotion from a lower station. Whenever a new man or boy is taken on, he is put at the foot of the line, as a collector, and is obliged to await his chance of promotion. The entire service, from collector up to cashier, has been carefully graded, and each place has a fixed salary. The only opportunity that a clerk has of obtaining an increase of pay, therefore, is to gain a promotion. To clerks who complete a continuous service of twenty-five years the bank makes a present of $250, and heads of departments completing a similar service receive $500.

Prompt and constant attendance of all employes, both high and low, is stimulated in more ways than one. In the first place, each man knows that if, through the year, he does not miss a business day, (excepting his regular vacation,) he will receive a New Year's present of a twenty-dollar gold piece. He also knows that a summary of his personal record, as to attendance and merit, is laid before the Board of Directors every six months. Each man's errors of addition, or in striking balances, are charged against him, and the record is posted where all the employes can see it. This method of posting errors operates effectively as a check on carelessness.

The noonday meal served gratis to the employes of this bank is as ample and satisfying as the most exacting appetite could desire. Here is a sample menu:

Soup.
Mulligatawney.
Entree.
Chicken Pattie.
Roast Leg of Mutton.
Vegetables.
Fried Egg Plant. Celery. Boiled Potatoes.
Dessert.
Apple Pudding. Pies.
Tea, Coffee, or Milk.

The quality of the luncheon served to the clerks is the same as that served to the President, Vice President, and cashier. Each subordinate is allowed half an hour for his meal, and it is customary for the men to take their luncheon at stated hours in squads of twenty-five each. Whenever a clerk is detained at the bank after 7 o'clock P. M. he is allowed $1 for his dinner. The room in which the meals are served is large, well ventilated, and attractive.

Upon entering the service of this bank each employe is furnished with a circular of instructions, containing such admonitions as the following:

Do not become filled with the idea that you now hold a great and responsible position to the extent that you must make a show of yourself in manners and dress. Keep yourself neat and clean and in your manners be unassuming.

Be prompt in arriving at the bank at the proper hour, and in doing all work assigned to you. Be attentive to the little conveniences and comforts of the other employes of the bank, and treat them with respect as your superiors rather than your equals.

Do not discuss the bank's affairs with any one, and, above all things, do not speak of any customer's business with the bank.

Be polite with the bank customers, and all who may have business with the bank. A messenger can do the bank great harm among business men by rude manners and impolite treatment.

Aim to improve in your writing and management of figures.

One of the special instructions to messengers and collectors reads substantially like this: "In case you are attacked on the street at any time, the thing to do is to shout long and loud, and endeavor to attract a crowd, and consequently assistance. Hold on to your pocketbook and other valuables."

The President of the bank in question is a stickler for correct habits, and he has no patience whatever with intemperance. Some time ago he wrote with his own hand a notice to the employes, something as follows: "It is considered detrimental to the business of the bank for any employe to frequent lager beer saloons, liquor saloons, or any low, questionable places of amusement, and any employe found guilty of any such offense will be dismissed from the service."

This notice was passed around among the employes of the bank, and each individual wrote his name under it in token of his willingness to abide by its terms. There was in no instance any feeling of coercion on the part of the clerks. They were, with perhaps three or four exceptions, able to live up to the requirements set forth without any departure from their usual habits.

The first thing that a person is required to do upon entering the service of the bank is to study carefully the rules of the institution, and the special instructions. If he fails to understand any point he must go to the chief clerk for an explanation. The excuse, "I didn't know," is not accepted for any infringement of these rules and instructions. The chief clerk never fails to call the attention of the new employe particularly to this paragraph in the special instructions: "Should your habits become basely involved, all avenues of promotion will surely be closed to you, and your present position will be given to some one else."

Billiard Games Yesterday.

The cushion carrom billiard tournament that has been in progress at the New York Athletic Club was ended last night. Fred Oakes defeated Dr. Samuel Ketch by the score of 150 to 116, and is now champion of the club.

At Slosson's parlors, in the balk-line game, Spinks made 500 to McLaughlin's 497. Spinks's total is now 2,000 and McLaughlin's 1,877. The high runs were: Spinks, 69; McLaughlin, 73, and averages: Spinks, 9 24-54; McLaughlin, 9 20-53.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

From 12 o'clock Wednesday night to 12 o'clock Thursday night.

—12:20 A. M.—134 Pitt Street, Herman Payne; dwelling; damage, $15.

—8:40 A. M.—98 Park Avenue, William H. Payne; damage, $100.

—1 P. M.—150 St. Ann's Avenue, Mrs. Fisher; damage, $150.

—5:25 P. M.—647 Greenwich Street, Mrs. Shannon; damage trifling.

—5:35 P. M.—820 East Seventy-fourth Street, Louis Gerlach; damage, $100.

—5:35 P. M.—511 East Eighty-first Street, George Bass; damage, $10.

—5:40 P. M.—1,760 Madison Avenue, occupant unknown; damage, $25.

—6:45 P. M.—324 Eighth Street, George Hensler; damage, $50.

—7:40 P. M.—161 West Ninety-eighth Street, James Foster, 171 Broadway; damage, $10.

—7:45 P. M.—321 East Fifty-third Street, Herman J. Bohlman; damage trifling.

—8:30 P. M.—15 to 23 Broad Street; O. W. Clapp and others; damage, $2,000.

—11:20 P. M.—52 Warren Street; Paul Hahn and Werner & Co.; damage, $1,500.

A WIFE FATALLY SHOT.

A Jealous Husband's Act Followed by Threats of Lynching.

Luigi Cappiello met his wife, Francesca, who had left him fourteen months ago, in a Second Avenue street car last evening. The meeting was evidently accidental. He sat down near her, and she moved away. A few minutes later, when the car was at Forty-eighth Street, he suddenly stepped in front of her and discharged a revolver at her head three times. At the fourth attempt the weapon missed fire.

The car was crowded, but no one attempted or had time to stop the shooting. There was much excitement, and a general rush to get out of the car, in the midst of which Cappiello coolly put the revolver in his pocket, left the car, and started to walk away.

By this time a crowd had gathered, and Cappiello was detained until a policeman arrived. At that time some in the crowd were making threats of lynching him, but he was safely taken to the station house. The woman was found to have two wounds in her head, which the surgeons say are probably fatal. Cappiello is a fruit dealer at Tenth Avenue and Fifty-first Street.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Spencer—Kittredge.

Miss Margaret Edith Kittredge, daughter of the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Abbott E. Kittredge, was wedded to Joseph Wilbur Spencer, at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, in the Madison Avenue Reformed Church, at Fifty-seventh Street and Madison Avenue. The ceremony was performed by the bride's father, who is the rector of the church. The bride was given away by her grandfather, George Hyde of Boston. She was gowned in white satin, the corsage being trimmed with point lace and the veil was of tulle and fastened with orange blossoms. She carried a bouquet of white violets. The maid of honor was the bride's sister, Miss Mabel H. Kittredge. She wore a gown of pink crêpe de chine over silk, and a picture hat of white chiffon, decorated with pink roses and ribbons.

The eight bridesmaids, school friends of the bride, were attired in white crêpe de chine with trimmings of pink satin ribbons. They wore white chiffon picture hats, with pink plumes. They were Miss Emma McClintock of Pittsburg, Miss Reba Williams and Miss Nina Boardman, both of Cleveland; Miss Alice Hosmer of Chicago, Miss Gertrude Laverack of Buffalo, Miss Elizabeth Swift, Miss Emma Spencer, and Miss Harriet Barrows. The best man was Thornton T. Perry of Baltimore. The ushers were Roland S. Pettit, Samuel J. Minnott, Dr. Herbert S. Carter, Joseph O. Minnott, Farnham Yardley, Henry H. T. Eagles, Frederick S. Minnott, and Harry Burdick. An informal dinner and dance at the residence of the bride's parents, at 711 Park Avenue, followed the ceremony.

Gamble—Jenness.

A quiet wedding was that of Miss Vera Jenness of Portsmouth, N. H., daughter of J. Horace Jenness, to Cary B. Gamble, Jr., of Baltimore, which took place in the Church of the Incarnation, Madison Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street, yesterday afternoon. The Rev. Dr. William Grosvenor performed the ceremony. Miss Jenness was given away by her cousin, Prof. R. Ogden Doremus. She was attired in white satin, trimmed with point lace, and carried white Bride roses. She wore a tulle veil fastened with orange blossoms. The bridesmaids were her sisters, Miss Sarah Jenness, Miss Mollie Jenness, and Miss Genevieve Jenness. They were attired in white silk gowns, trimmed with pink, and carried pink roses. The ushers were Arthur L. Doremus, Warren Bird, Dr. Warfield, and J. Nelson Streiber of Baltimore. Owing to the illness of the uncle of the bride and the bridegroom's mother, there was no reception. The church was decorated with palms and pink roses.

SOCIETY NOTES.

—A musical tea will be given to-morrow afternoon by Dr. Henry Dwight Chapin at his residence, 51 West Fifty-first Street.

—Miss Evelyn Sloane, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Sloane of 883 Fifth Avenue, was presented to society at a coming-out reception and tea given by her mother yesterday afternoon. She was attired in white satin, trimmed with chiffon, and carried pink roses. She was assisted in receiving by her mother and a few of the season's débutantes.

—Dr. and Mrs. Frank Hollister (née Shirley) gave a large reception at their new home, 264 West Seventy-seventh Street, yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Hollister was assisted in receiving by Miss Rhoda Wilkenson of Newburg, Miss Ellerson, Miss Tuck, Miss Shireley, Mrs. Wilson Potter, and Miss Tefft. Six hundred invitations were issued. Clark served the supper.

—Mrs. Benjamin Drake of 137 West Eightieth Street will introduce her daughter, Miss Mary Hopeton Drake, at a reception to be given to-morrow. She will be assisted by Miss Laura Ireland, Miss Ethel Smith, Miss Nellie Mahan, Miss Florence Bailey, Miss Josephine Atterbury, Miss Hope Smith, Miss Mary Fellows Hoyt, Miss Zelina Bartholomew, Miss Helen Shelton, and Miss Anna Von der Muhll.

—Miss Lucille M. Stevens was presented to society at a reception and tea given by her mother, Mrs. John Rhinelander Stevens of 20 West Thirty-ninth Street, yesterday afternoon. She was gowned in white satin, covered with brocaded silk, and carried a shower bouquet of violets. She was assisted in receiving by Miss Laura Hard, Miss Daisy Adams, Miss Louise Freeland, Miss Margaret Nicoll, and Miss May Post.

—Miss Lillian R. Francis, daughter of the Rev. Louis Francis, pastor of the First Dutch Reformed Church, Brooklyn, was introduced to society yesterday afternoon at a reception given by her grandmother, Mrs. H. Williams of Madison Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street. The débutante wore a pale blue silk costume, and carried pink roses. She was assisted in receiving the guests by Miss Elsie Knapp, Miss Weeks, Miss Page, Miss Clark, and Mrs. Robert C. Black.

—Mrs. Harcourt Bull gave her third pianoforte recital at the Waldorf before a large and fashionable company yesterday afternoon. Among the numbers on the programme were Chopin's Sonate, Op. 58; Nevin's "Dragon Fly," and Paderewski's Minuet, by request. Among those present were James Stillman, Mrs. Daniel Butterfield, Mrs. E. Marcy Raymond, Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, William Mason, Mrs. James Otis Hoyt, Mrs. Clarence Whitman, and Dr. L. L. Seaman.

—The first assembly ball at the Waldorf last evening proved to be the most brilliant dance of the early season. The new ballroom was handsomely decorated with long bands of smilax, intertwined with palms, roses, and chrysanthemums, and presented a pretty appearance. The dancing was informal until 12 o'clock, when supper was served. After supper the cotillion, which was the largest ever danced in New York, was led by Worthington Whitehouse, who led the dancers through some new and fanciful figures. The favors were quite pretty and some were novel.

Pioneer Civil Service Rules.

Thomas L. James has a souvenir of his career as Postmaster of New York, which he shows to his friends with much satisfaction. It is an engrossed copy, bound in Russia leather, of the first civil service rules put into effect in any large Post Office. The rules were prepared by Postmaster James in the Winter of 1878-9; they were approved by President Hayes on April 8, 1879, and went into operation on the first day of the following May. The only preface to these rules was the following: "For the purpose of making it more certain that only persons of good character and adequate capacity shall be selected from among applicants too numerous for the Postmaster to become informed of their individual merits by personal investigation, the following rules are established."

Church Lecture on Lincoln.

Prof. T. H. Roberts of Brooklyn, a veteran of the war of the rebellion, will give an illustrated lecture on the life of Abraham Lincoln at the Lenox Road Baptist Church, Nostrand Avenue and Lenox Road, in Brooklyn, next Tuesday night, all the proceeds to be used for church purposes. Mr. Roberts was Sergeant of the guard which had charge of Lincoln's body all night April 19, 1865, when it lay in state in the rotunda of the National Capitol. He also was on Gen. Halleck's staff in Washington during the closing months of the war.

COLUMBIA'S JUNIOR BALL.

Patronesses at the Dance on the Evening of Dec. 18.

The junior ball, the great social event of the college year at Columbia University, promises this time to eclipse all former occasions of the sort, both in the elaborateness of the arrangements and in the number of prominent society persons expected to be present. It will be held, as usual, in the Library Building, on Forty-ninth Street, near Madison Avenue. It will take place on the evening of Dec. 18, the eve of the Christmas vacation.

The Committee on Arrangements, appointed by the class of '98, has long been at work procuring a list of patronesses. Many prominent society women have accepted invitations and signified their intention to be present.

The list of the patronesses, as announced by Mr. Iselin, includes Mrs. E. D. Adams, Mrs. J. H. Aldrich, Mrs. J. Henry Alexandre, Mrs. E. Ellery Anderson, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Miss Aymar, Mrs. Edmund Abdy, Mrs. D. Maitland Armstrong, Mrs. H. D. Babcock, Mrs. H. Barnard, Mrs. H. B. Barnes, Mrs. J. C. Baldwin, Mrs. Franklin Bartlett, Mrs. F. H. Benedict, Mrs. S. W. Benjamin, Mrs. J. Benkard, Mrs. E. R. Biddle, Mrs. F. G. Bourne, Mrs. C. S. Brice, Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks, Mrs. Daniel Butterfield, Mrs. Frederic Bronson, Mrs. L. S. Bryce, Mrs. A. S. Carhart, Mrs. F. E. Chadwick, Mrs. Percy Chubb, Mrs. B. S. Church, Mrs. Robert Clarkson, Mrs. F. R. Coudert, Mrs. A. H. Cutler, Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, Mrs. Walter Cutting, Mrs. Morgan Dix, Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Mrs. Fellowes Davis, Mrs. W. H. Draper, Mrs. W. H. Fearing, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, and Mrs. C. B. Foote.

Others are Mrs. C. A. Gould, Mrs. C. C. Haight, Mrs. V. G. Hall, Mrs. Sidney Harris, Mrs. G. G. Haven, Mrs. Jacob Hays, Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Mrs. G. Wolcott Hubbell, Mrs. G. F. Hall, Mrs. J. Hooker Hamersley, Mrs. C. R. Henderson, Mrs. E. Darwin Hudson, Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Jr., Mrs. C. O'D. Iselin, Mrs. W. E. Iselin, Mrs. Luther Kountze, Mrs. J. M. Knap, Mrs. W. G. Low, Mrs. Orleans Longacré, Mrs. David McClure, Mrs. Donald McLean, Mrs. C. V. Mapes, Mrs. S. F. Morris, Mrs. H. Coit Mortimer, Mrs. John G. Neeser, Mrs. Walton Oakley, Mrs. S. L. Parsons, Mrs. C. E. Pellew, Mrs. S. T. Peters, Mrs. H. D. Phelps, Mrs. J. Fred Pierson, Mrs. E. D. Randolph, Mrs. J. Krom Rees, Mrs. Jules Reynal, Mrs. P. De P. Ricketts, Mrs. O. N. Rood, Mrs. A. F. Rees, Mrs. F. Le Roy Satterlee, Mrs. Francis Schroeder, Mrs. N. Pendleton Schenck, Mrs. W. W. Sherman, Mrs. Montgomery Sicard, Mrs. W. B. Smith, Mrs. J. L. Spofford, Mrs. T. G. Strong, Mrs. W. L. Strong, Mrs. W. L. Suydam, Mrs. W. B. Symmes, Mrs. A. W. Stein, Mrs. Roderick Terry, Mrs. Samuel Thomas, Mrs. H. C. Tinker, Mrs. W. L. Trenholm, Mrs. Augustus Talbot, Mrs. Sidney Webster, Mrs. S. S. Whitney, Mrs. J. T. Williams, Mrs. A. C. Wilmerding, Mrs. J. C. Wilmerding, Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop, Mrs. E. L. Winthrop, Mrs. Grenville Winthrop, Mrs. D. T. Worden, Mrs. William Westerfield, and Mrs. H. B. Wilson.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Gen. W. W. Averell, United States Army, is at the Astor.

—Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Phelps of Vermont are at the Clarendon.

—Theodore A. Thayer of Boston and Edwin Thorn of Utica are at the Plaza.

—John W. Riddle, Secretary of the United States Legation at Constantinople, is at the Cambridge.

—M. Oshima, Jintaro Takayama, G. Yashga, and F. Obano of Tokio, Japan, are at the Imperial.

—William H. Seward of Auburn, N. Y., aga, and F. Obano of Tokio, Japan, are at the Manhattan.

—Edward W. Johnson of Buffalo and W. A. Berry and C. W. Fox of Baltimore are at the Normandie.

—James Stone of Boston, C. C. Bowman of Philadelphia, and F. W. Cameron of Albany are at the Savoy.

—William A. Murphy of Richmond, Va.; W. M. Steiner of Baltimore, and A. P. Nichols of Boston are at the Netherland.

—J. C. Woodward of Knoxville, Tenn.; Thomas Parkes of Nashua, N. H., and A. R. Treadway of Cleveland are at the Westminster.

—Congressman J. Frank Aldrich of Chicago, and Moorfield Storey, Nathaniel Thayer and E. V. R. Thayer of Boston are at the Holland.

—Senator Redfield Proctor of Vermont, Gen. William M. Osborne of Boston, and ex-Gov. Royal C. Taft of Rhode Island are at the Fifth Avenue.

—Ex-Gov. William C. Oates of Alabama and Daniel J. Campau, member of the Democratic National Committee for Michigan are at the Hoffman.

—George M. Taylor and wife of Boston, F. W. Saunders, H. Weller of Philadelphia; G. C. Matthams and wife of Palm Beach, Fla., are at the Brevoort.

—G. K. Morrow of Chicago, R. E. Stewart of New Haven, W. A. Myers of Albany, and William Ainsworth of Philadelphia are at the Grand Union.

—John P. Bowman of Rochester, W. S. Walker of Chicago, W. A. Pierce of Boston, and Charles Rowland and John A. Gilman of Philadelphia are at the Murray Hill.

—John H. Cross of Boston, B. B. Parham of New Orleans, George H. Goddard of St. Louis, and R. A. Hemphill and H. R. Willcox of Atlanta are at the Marlborough.

—Charles G. Dawes, member of the Republican National Committee for Illinois, and Dr. J. L. M. Curry, formerly United States Minister to Spain are at the Waldorf.

—Congressman W. Alden Smith of Michican, Percy C. Madeira of Philadelphia, J. H. Morey of Cleveland, Holmes Hoge of Chicago, and J. Warren Nash are at the Windsor.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

—Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; J. H. Bickford, dry goods;; 120 Franklin Street; Hotel Marlborough.

—Boston Dry Goods Company, Boston, Mass.; W. M. Rhodes, blankets; 8 Greene Street; Barrett House.

—Brown, F. M., & Co., New Haven, Conn.; M. Strouse, notions; 108 Worth Street.

—Burke, Fitzsimons, Hone & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; M. Stupp, fancy and furnishing goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

—Butler, W. S., & Co., Boston, Mass.; D. C. Theall, upholstery goods; Hotel Manhattan.

—Cook & Hills, Hartford, Conn.; C. C. Cook, notions; J. R. Hills, dry goods; Murray Hill Hotel.

—Einstein Brothers, Harrisburg, Penn.; W. Einstein, laces, upholstery goods, and notions; St. Denis Hotel.

—Frank Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; J. B. Cavanagh, domestics; 115 Worth Street; Hotel Imperial.

—Frear, W. H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; W. H. Frear, furnishing goods; New Amsterdam Hotel.

—Hamilton, J., Buffalo, N. Y.; fancy goods, millinery, and laces, 23 West Third Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

—Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; C. Howard, dry goods, 34 Thomas Street; Hotel Vendome.

—Haskell & Tripp, New Bedford, Mass.; J. A. Ruggles, cloaks and suits; Grand Union Hotel.

—Houston & Henderson, Boston, Mass.; T. Henderson, silks; Hoffman House.

—Hunter, J. W., & Co., Norfolk, Va.; J. W. Hunter, dry goods, &c.; Park Avenue Hotel.

—Mann, C. A., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; C. A. Mann, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

—March Brothers, Pierce & Co., Boston, Mass.; W. A. Pierce, furnishing goods; Murray Hill Hotel.

—O'Neill & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss Murphy, cloaks and suits; St. Denis Hotel.

—Rohr, N., Baltimore, Md.; T. Rohr, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.

—Sullivan, Hellrick & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; J. C. Sullivan, hosiery; St. Denis Hotel.

—Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; H. A. Stanhope, notions; Hoffman House.

—Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. M. Wilson, optical goods; Stuart House.

—Whitehurst & Dozier, Norfolk, Va.; W. J. Whitehurst, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

DRUGGISTS' GRIEVANCES.

No Commission on Postage Stamps and People Tear Their Directories.

"An impression rests in the minds of many persons that druggists receive a commission on the sale of postage stamps," said an up-town druggist recently. "We do not get a cent of commission, and we lose about a quarter of 1 per cent. in tear and waste. In my opinion nine out of every ten retail druggists in the city would be glad to give up the sale of postage stamps. It is a nuisance, but of course if one druggist keeps stamps to accommodate customers his neighbor must do likewise."

Many druggists have difficul

TO ASSIST THE NEEDY POOR.

Mayor Strong Indorses the Plans of the New York Association.

Correspondence which has just passed between Mayor Strong and R. Fulton Cutting, President of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, will bring before the public the scope of the charitable organization in which the latter is manifesting such a deep interest. Mr. Cutting's letter to Mayor Strong says:

"There seems to be an idea prevalent in our city that applicants for help from the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor are obliged to come to its office in the Charities Building, to be subjected to a prolonged examination. I desire to say that the association is most distinctly opposed to any detailed investigation into the circumstances of the distressed. Only such inquiries are made as are absolutely necessary to enable us to give help intelligently.

"The association further wishes it to be distinctly understood that it stands ready, on notice from any citizen of New York, to send one of its staff of visitors to any home where help may be required. I beg to assure you the needed assistance will be rendered with kindly tact and consideration. The association will, moreover, be only too glad to get information of a case of suffering or want from any man, woman, or child in this city."

In addition to acknowledging the receipt of the above, Mayor Strong has issued the following public address:

"In view of the commencement of Winter, the communication from the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor is of interest to the citizens of New York, and I call their attention to it at once."

Capt. Sheehan Gave Advice.

Capt. Sheehan of the West Forty-seventh Street Station and Detectives F. A. Quinn and R. A. Johnson were on trial before Police Commissioner Grant yesterday, on charges of George W. Ryder, that they threatened to arrest him without cause. Ryder had bought the fixtures in a restaurant at 1,049 Sixth Avenue from a man who had been running it. Patrick Duffy, who has a saloon next door, is the landlord, and claimed to own the property. Ryder claimed that the detectives had told him that he had no right in the place and that Capt. Sheehan had threatened to arrest him if he did not give up the keys to Duffy. Capt. Sheehan testified that he was merely giving Ryder his honest advice, and thought he was doing his duty. Commissioner Grant said he thought the complainant was trying to get some sort of a case for the civil courts, dismissed the charges against the detectives, and reserved decision as to the Captain.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

—Knickerbocker Coal Company of New York City; capital, $10,000. Directors—Stuart C. Delevan, Joseph F. Westhofen of New York City, and Arthur D. Hall of New Rochelle.

—The Cotton Cycle Lock Manufacturing Company of Rochester, to manufacture locks and cycle sundries; capital, $5,000. Directors—H. W. Cotton, Joseph Swart, and B. J. Seeley of Rochester.

—Maison Violette, to engage in the business of ladies' tailoring, dressmaking, and millinery in New York City; capital, $10,000. Directors—Max J. Mayer, Saly I. Mayer, and Joseph Gideon of New York City.

—W. H. Hooker & Co., to manufacture medicines and druggists' supplies in New York City; capital, $25,000. Directors—Walter H. Hooker, Wilson Shaw of New York City, and James F. Sanford of Warwick.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—S P. M.—Forecast for Friday: NEW ENGLAND AND EASTERN NEW YORK, threatening weather, with light showers, clearing by Friday noon, warmer, westerly winds. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW JERSEY, DELAWARE, MARYLAND, VIRGINIA, NORTH CAROLINA AND SOUTH CAROLINA, fair, warmer, westerly winds. GEORGIA ALABAMA, AND WESTERN FLORIDA, fair, warmer in the interior, variable winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, generally fair, with increasing cloudiness and light showers on the southeast coast Friday afternoon, northwesterly winds. MISSISSIPPI, LOUISIANA, EASTERN TEXAS, WESTERN TEXAS, NEW MEXICO, OKLAHOMA, INDIAN TERRITORY, AND ARKANSAS, fair, variable winds. TENNESSEE AND KENTUCKY, fair till Saturday, westerly winds, becoming variable. WEST VIRGINIA, WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, AND OHIO, fair light to fresh westerly winds. WESTERN NEW YORK, showers, clearing Friday noon, warmer, light to fresh westerly winds. INDIANA AND ILLINOIS, fair, westerly winds, becoming southerly. LOWER MICHIGAN, fair. UPPER MICHIGAN, AND WISCONSIN, generally fair, fresh to brisk southwesterly winds. MINNESOTA AND NORTH DAKOTA, fair, with increasing cloudiness Friday afternoon, southwesterly winds. SOUTH DAKOTA, IOWA, AND NEBRASKA, fair, southerly to southwesterly winds. MISSOURI, KANSAS, AND COLORADO, fair, variable winds. WYOMING AND MONTANA, fair, with increasing cloudiness Friday afternoon, westerly winds.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.
Sun rises	7:14
Sun sets	4:33
Moon sets	...

HIGH WATER DEC. 11.

Sandy Hook.	Governors Island.	Hell Gate
12:25 A. M.	1:04 A. M.	2:53 A. M.
12:32 P. M.	1:04 P. M.	2:53 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) DEC. 11.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Asloun	Gibraltar	Nov. 29
California	Havre	Nov. 26
El Monte	New Orleans	Dec. 4
Gregory	Para	Nov. 29
Iona	Shields	Nov. 21
Kaisow	Algiers	Nov. 24
Kansas City	Savannah	Dec. 8
Karlsruhe	Bremen	Nov. 28
Lucania	Liverpool	Dec. 5
Merida	St. Lucia	Dec. 3
Olympia	Gibraltar	Nov. 19
Patria	Hamburg	Nov. 29
Pauline	Shields	Nov. 18
Sarnia	Gibraltar	Nov. 28
Segovia	Havana	Dec. 7
St. Louis	Southampton	Dec. 5
Stalheim	Barry	Nov. 20
Valencia	Colon	Dec. 4
Whickham	Gibraltar	Nov. 25

SATURDAY, DEC. 12.

Alamo	Galveston	Dec. 4
Santiago	Nassau	Dec. 8
Sarnia	Gibraltar	Nov. 28
Starlight	Swansea	Nov. 27
Trinidad	Bermuda	Dec. 10
Wells City	Swansea	Nov. 28

SUNDAY, DEC. 13.

Aladdin	Hull	Nov. 22
El Sud	New Orleans	Dec. 8
La Bourgogne	Havre	Dec. 5
Tower Hill	London	Nov. 29

MONDAY, DEC. 14.

Circassia	Glasgow	Dec. 4
Hudson	New Orleans	Dec. 8
Manuke	Gibraltar	Nov. 27
Martello	Hull	Dec. 30
Seminole	Jacksonville	Dec. 11
Tauric	Liverpool	Dec. 4

TUESDAY, DEC. 15.

Chicago City	Swansea	Dec. 1
Coro-Coro	Liverpool	Nov. 30
Critic	Dundee	Dec. 1
George Heaton	Gibraltar	Nov. 30
Norge	Christiansand	Dec. 3
Sparndam	Rotterdam	Dec. 2

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destinat'n.	Office.
Comanche	Dec. 11	Charleston	Pier 29 E. R.
Rio Grande	Dec. 11	Brunswick	Pier 29 E. R.
British Queen	Dec. 12	Antwerp	22 State St.
Ohio	Dec. 12	Hull	22 State St.
Mississippi	Dec. 12	London	1 Broadway.
Venezuela	Dec. 12	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Orizaba	Dec. 12	Havana	113 Wall St.
Lampasas	Dec. 12	Galveston	Pier 20 E. R.
El Norte	Dec. 12	N. Orleans	Pier 25 N. R.
Athos	Dec. 12	Kingston	24 State St.
Harald	Dec. 12	Jamaica	9 Stone St.
Ontario	Dec. 12	London	22 State St.
Umbria	Dec. 12	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
State of Cal.	Dec. 12	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Kansas City	Dec. 12	Savannah	Pier 34 N. R.
Creole	Dec. 12	N. Orleans	Pier 9 N. R.
Alps	Dec. 12	Halifax	24 State St.
Champagne	Dec. 12	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Masdam	Dec. 12	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Patria	Dec. 12	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Spree	Dec. 15	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
C. of B'm'g'm.	Dec. 15	Savannah	Pier 34 N. R.
Seminole	Dec. 15	Jacks'ville	Pier 29 E. R.
Madiana	Dec. 15	Wind'd Isl.	39 Broadway.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

FURS REPAIRED.

SEAL GARMENTS REDYED, REPAIRED, OR altered into fashionable capes. Mrs. BARKER, 116 West 36th St., New-York; late with Gunther's Sons, 5th Av.

LEGAL SALES.

NOTICE OF SALE.
OREGON SHORT LINE AND UTAH NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

In the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Oregon,
In the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Montana,
In the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Utah,
In the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Wyoming.

THE AMERICAN LOAN & TRUST COMPANY, Complainant,
vs.
THE OREGON SHORT LINE & UTAH NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, Defendant.

Whereas, At a term of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Oregon, held at the City of Portland in said State on the fifteenth day of July, 1895, and at a term of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Idaho on the twelfth day of December, 1895, and at a term of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Montana on the seventh day of August, 1895, and at a term of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Wyoming on the twenty-seventh day of September, 1895, and at a term of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Utah on the first day of December, 1896, these certain several decrees were duly entered in the above-entitled cases then pending in each of the Circuit Courts above mentioned, foreclosing the mortgage of the defendant, the Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern Railway Company, commonly known as and called its Consolidated Mortgage, which mortgage bears date the 1st day of August, 1889, and which said mortgage is the Consolidated Mortgage referred to in said Railway Company executed to the complainant in the above-entitled cases as Trustee, and which is more particularly mentioned and described in the complainant's bill of complaint filed in the above several cases; and

Whereas, It was in and by the said several decrees ordered, adjudged, and decreed that the said Consolidated Mortgage of the said defendant company set forth in the bill of complaint aforesaid and so made and executed as aforesaid and bearing date as aforesaid, was a valid and subsisting mortgage and constituted a lien upon the mortgaged premises, property, and franchises described in the said mortgage and hereinafter described; and

Whereas, It was therein and in and by said several decrees aforesaid further adjudged and decreed that all of the property, both personal, and mixed, mentioned and described in said mortgage, be sold under the direction of the undersigned, John R. Cleland, Commissioner named in and by the said several decrees aforementioned, the sale to be made subject to certain underlying mortgages upon certain parts of the said properties which are hereinafter specified and which are liens upon the same as specified in and by the said decrees, the proceeds of such sale to be applied in satisfaction of the said several decrees hereinbefore mentioned, and which were decrees for the said debt, and in satisfaction of the interest thereon and of the costs of the said suits; and

Whereas, Likewise it was provided in and by the terms of the said Consolidated Mortgage among other things that the trustee named therein, to wit, the American Loan & Trust Company, in the event of default in the payment of the said Consolidated Mortgage, might in its discretion and upon request of the holders of one-fifth part of the bonds issued and outstanding secured thereby, which request has been duly made, should sell and dispose of the said mortgaged premises by public auction at such time and place in the City of Salt Lake, in the Territory of Utah (now State of Utah), as the trustee might determine, said trustee to make such sale after it shall have given public notice thereof and of the time and place thereof by advertisement published in each of the cities of New York and Boston not less than once a week for four consecutive weeks next preceding the sale in one or more newspapers there published, with power on the part of said trustee to adjourn such sale from time to time and give such notice of adjournment thereof as the trustee might think reasonable under the circumstances; and

Whereas, It was further adjudged and decreed in and by the said several decrees above mentioned in the above entitled causes that the said trustee, the American Loan & Trust Company, might have leave to and should, in the event and in the manner and advertisement thereof by the said several decrees decreed to be made, the said sale so to be made to be made for the purpose of satisfying the said Consolidated Mortgage, in accordance with the terms of the said several decrees; and

Whereas, It was further adjudged and decreed by the said several decrees that the said mortgaged properties should be sold as an entirety and in one lot at public auction to the highest bidder therefor, under the direction of and at a day and time to be named by the said Commissioner, in the City of Salt Lake, in the Territory (now State) of Utah, upon such terms as the Commissioner might approve; it being likewise provided that public notice of such sale and the time and place thereof be given by advertisement twice a week for four consecutive weeks in not less than two newspapers published in said City of Salt Lake, and in the cities of New York, Boston, Salt Lake, Portland, Oregon, and Omaha, with power to adjourn such sale from time to time at the request of the said trustee or complainant, such notice of the adjournment to be given as the Commissioner might think reasonable under the circumstances, the said trustee complainant on its part to join as such trustee in all motions of said Railway Company to defer adjournment, such sale on confirmation thereof to perpetually bar the said defendant Railway Company, and all persons claiming by, through, or under it, of and from all right and interest in the said railways and premises by the decrees ordered to be sold, either at law or in equity, it being likewise decreed that upon the confirmation of sale, the purchaser thereof, upon complying with the terms of the sale, should be entitled to receive from the said Commissioner and the said trustee complainant, the American Loan & Trust Company, deeds conveying and transferring the said railways and premises to the purchaser, but subject to certain prior underlying mortgages hereinafter mentioned; and

Whereas, It was further provided by the said several decrees that such sale shall be made upon such terms as the Commissioner might approve, and parties to the suits shall be entitled or the holders of any or the consolidated bonds to secure which the Consolidated Mortgage was executed, to be at liberty to bid and become purchasers at such sale; and

Whereas, An appeal was taken by the said defendant, the Oregon Short Line & Utah Northern Railway Company, to the Supreme Court in the said cause as entered in the District of Oregon, and from the said decree, as entered in said cause in the District of Montana, and from the said decree as entered in the cause in the District of Wyoming, all of which said several appeals have been duly dismissed and by the orders and decrees of the Appellate Courts to which the appeals were taken, and the said causes were remanded to the several courts from which the said appeals were taken, with directions to proceed in the causes and to the enforce ment of said decrees, but reserving in the courts from which the appeals were respectively taken further jurisdiction in the several causes to make such further orders and decree at the foot of the several decrees as might be applied for as to all matters not adjudicated by the decrees, and for further orders and directions by the Commissioner touching the said sale or the terms and conditions thereof as might be equitable; and

Whereas, Mandates from the said Appellate Courts have been duly filed in the several courts from which the said appeals were taken directing enforcement of the said decrees, and process has duly issued thereon from each of the said courts, directed and delivered to the undersigned, the Commissioner thereof named in the said decrees, for the proper enforcement thereof in accordance with the terms of the said decrees;

Now, therefore, Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, John R. Cleland, the Commissioner named by the said decrees and by the American Loan & Trust Company, complainant in the said causes and mentioned in said Consolidated Mortgage, the said trustee having been under and pursuant to the terms of and by the direction of the said decrees and because of and by virtue of the power in it vested by the terms and conditions of the said Consolidated Mortgage, that all and singular the railway properties and any and all other property of the Oregon Short Line & Utah Northern Railway Company by it had or held on the 1st day of August, 1889, the date of the said Consolidated Mortgage, and all after acquired property thereafter by it acquired and now held and used in any ways and other property of the said Oregon Short Line & Utah Northern Railway Company in the said Consolidated Mortgage expressed to be conveyed thereby to the American Loan & Trust Company as trustee, will be sold on the ninth day of January, A. D. 1897, at the hour of ten o'clock, forenoon, at Salt Lake City, in the County of Utah, formerly Territory of Utah, at the door of the Court-house of the County of Salt Lake in said city, which said property so to be sold is described in the said Consolidated Mortgage as follows:

"All that line of railway, beginning at a point on the Union Pacific Railway, at a place called Granger, in the County of Uinta, in Wyoming, and extending thence in a general westerly and northwesterly direction, into and through the County of Uinta, in Wyoming, and into and through the Counties of Bear Lake, Bingham, Oneida, Alturas, Ada, and Washington, in Idaho (including branches to Ketchum, in the County of Alturas, and to Boise City, in the County of Ada, in Idaho), and thence into the County of Baker, in Oregon, and thence by such route or routes as may be determined by the Board of Directors of the railway company, to the Columbia River, Puget Sound, or the Pacific Ocean. And also all that line of railway, extending from any feasible point or points upon the said railway in a northerly, northwesterly, or southwesterly direction, into and through Wyoming, Utah, Idaho, Oregon, Nevada, and California, or any of them, to such places and on such routes as the Directors may elect or determine, together with such extensions or branches of any of said lines from any eligible point or points, by the most feasible route to such points in Wyoming, Utah, Idaho, Montana, Washington, Oregon, California, or Nevada, or any of them, as the said Board of Directors may from time to time determine. And also all that line of railway beginning at Pocatello, in the County of Bingham, in Idaho, and thence running in a general northerly direction, through the County of Bingham, in Idaho, and thence into and through the Counties of Madison, Beaver Head, Silver Bow, and Deer Lodge, in Montana, and thence by the most feasible route to the County of Missoula, in Montana, into and through Idaho and Washington, and thence by such route or routes as the said Board of Directors may from time to time determine, to a point on the Columbia River in the northwesterly or southwesterly direction to Puget Sound, or to the Pacific Ocean, together with branches of the said line of railway running from any feasible point on the said line of railway in Idaho, Montana, Washington, or Oregon to such other point or points in Idaho, Montana, Washington, Oregon, or any of them, as the said Board of Directors may from time to time determine. And also a line of railway from McCammon, in the County of Bingham, in Idaho, in a general southerly direction, through the Counties of Bingham and Oneida, in Idaho, and thence into and through the Counties of Cache, Box Elder, Weber, Davis, Salt Lake, Utah, Juab, Millard, Beaver, Iron, San Pete, Sevier, Emery, and Tooele, in Utah, including branches to Stockton, in the County of Tooele, and to Tintic, Silver City, and Eureka, in the County of Juab, and to Syracuse, in the County of Davis, in Utah, together with such branches or relocations or extensions of any of the said lines as the said Board of Directors may from time to time determine, and thence into and through the County of Lincoln, in Nevada, to the southwestern boundary line of Nevada, together with such lines extending into the Counties of White Pine and Nye, in Nevada, together with such railways, branches, or extensions of the said lines into and through Utah, Nevada, Arizona, Oregon, and California, or any of them, as the Board of Directors may determine. And also all and singular those lines of railway and branches and extensions thereof that the Railway Company may hereafter construct or acquire, extending from any feasible point or points upon any of said lines by the most eligible route or routes to any or all of such places as the directors of the Railway Company may be empowered to select or determine by virtue of the charter or articles of incorporation of the Railway Company, or any of its constituent companies consolidated into the Railway Company, or by virtue of any amendments thereof, which main line and branches are already constructed and completed to the extent of 1,458.39 miles of single track or line. And also all and singular the lands, rights of way, and real and leasehold estate already or hereafter to be acquired by the Railway Company, and used or intended to be used for the said above-described lines of railway, or any branch or extension thereof, or for the purposes of terminal accommodations, stations, warehouses, machine shops, buildings, structures, approaches, and works or otherwise, in connection with, or for any purposes of such railways, branch, or extension. And also all and singular the engines, cars, rolling stock, equipment, machinery, tools, implements, materials, furniture, fuel, supplies, and other chattels, belonging to or hereafter to be acquired by the Railway Company, and in any way appertaining to the said railways or any branch or extension thereof, or to the working of the same. And also all and singular the franchises, rights, and privileges that the Railway Company now has, or may hereafter acquire, for or in respect of the said above-described railways, or any branch or extension thereof, or the construction, maintenance, improvement, working, or use of the same, together with all terminal accommodations, stations, warehouses, machine shops, bridges, buildings, structures, approaches, works, privileges, easements, and appurtenances to or with the said premises, or any part thereof, now or at any time during the continuance of this security appertaining or enjoyed."

Said description being intended to describe the railways of the said Railway Company as the same have been actually constructed, and though the same may vary from the general route above described, which said properties so above described embrace and cover the following lines of railway actually constructed and in use, and described as follows:

1. The lines of railway consisting of about six hundred and eleven (611) miles in length, being the parts of the said railways of the said Railway Company extending from Granger in Wyoming through Idaho to Huntington in the State of Oregon and from Shoshone to Ketchum in Idaho, which said lines of railway were formerly the lines of railway of that certain railway corporation known as and called the Oregon Short Line Railway Company.

2. The railways and railway properties consisting of about four hundred and sixty-six and sixty-one one-hundredths (466.61) miles in length, being the parts of the said railways of the said defendant Railway Company extending from Ogden, in Utah, northerly through Idaho to Garrison in Montana, and from Silver Bow to Butte City in Montana, being the lines of railway formerly vested in a certain railway corporation called the Utah and Northern Railway Company.

3. The railways and railway properties consisting of about one hundred and thirty (130) miles in length, being the parts of the said railways of the defendant railway company extending from Juab to Frisco in Utah, which were formerly vested in a certain other railway corporation called the Utah Southern Railroad Extension.

5. The railways and railway properties consisting of about eighteen and ninety-four one-hundredths (18.94) miles in length, being the parts of the said railways of the defendant Railway Company extending from Nampa to Boise City in Idaho, and which were vested in a certain other railway corporation called the Idaho Central Railway Company.

6. The railways and railway properties consisting of about sixty-one and fifteen one-hundredths (61.15) miles in length, extending from Lucin Junction to Tintic in Utah, with a branch from Ironton to Silver City and Eureka and the Eureka mines, formerly called the Salt Lake & Western Railway.

7. The railways and railway properties consisting of about thirty-nine and fifty one-hundredths (39.50) miles in length, being the parts of the railways of the defendant Railway Company extending from Salt Lake City to Terminus in the State of Utah, with a branch, and formerly called the Utah & Nevada Railway.

8. The railways and railway properties consisting of about five and eighty-five one-hundredths (5.85) miles in length, being the parts of the railways of the Defendant Railway Company extending from Syracuse Junction westwardly in Davis County in Utah, and formerly called the Ogden & Syracuse Railway.

9. The railways and railway properties of about forty-five (45) miles in length, being the parts of the said railways of the said defendant Railway Company extending from Ogden to Salt Lake City in the State of Utah, and formerly called the Utah Central Railroad.

Which said lines of railway are in part more particularly described in and are referred to and covered in part by the underlying prior mortgages hereinafter specified, the properties described therein being in part the same properties above particularly described.

Together with all changes of the lines thereof, and additions and branches thereto and to all parts thereof, at any time made or constructed either for or on behalf of the said Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern Railway Company, including in the after acquired property mentioned above all property, real or personal, acquired by the said Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern Railway Company by the receivers or otherwise.

The said sale will be made, however, and if confirmed and purchase made complete by deeds, the title of said mortgaged properties will be acquired, subject to the following underlying mortgages upon such properties as are hereinafter specified which are liens upon the same, which bonds are payable on the first day of February, 1922, with interest at six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually.

2. An indenture of mortgage dated the first day of July, 1878, and made between the Utah & Northern Railway Company of the one part, and Jay Gould and Joseph Richardson, trustees, of the other part, securing negotiable bonds issued thereunder and now outstanding thereon as the amount thereof may be ascertained, which bonds are payable on the first day of July, 1908, with interest at seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually.

3. An indenture of mortgage dated the first day of July, 1879, and made between the Utah & Northern Railway Company, of the one part, and the American Loan & Trust Company, trustee, of the other part, securing negotiable bonds issued and outstanding thereunder as the amount thereof may be ascertained, which bonds are payable on the first day of July, 1926, with interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually.

4. An indenture of mortgage dated the first day of January, 1870, and made between the Utah Central Railroad Company, of the one part, and Horace S. Eldredge and Abram O. Smoot, trustees, of the other part, securing negotiable bonds issued and outstanding thereunder as the amount thereof may be ascertained, which bonds are payable on the first day of July, 1909, with interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually.

5. An indenture of mortgage dated the first day of July, 1871, and made between the Utah Southern Railroad Company, of the one part, and William H. Hooper and Henry B. Hammond, trustees, of the other part, securing negotiable bonds issued and outstanding thereunder as the amount thereof may be ascertained, which bonds were payable on the first day of July, 1891, with interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually.

6. The railways and railway properties consisting of about sixty-one and fifteen one-hundredths (61.15) miles in length, being the parts of the said railways of the said defendant Railway Company extending from Lucin Junction to Tintic in Utah, with a branch from Ironton to Silver City and Eureka and the Eureka mines, formerly called the Salt Lake & Western Railway.

7. The railways and railway properties consisting of about thirty-nine and fifty one-hundredths (39.50) miles in length, being the parts of the railways of the defendant Railway Company extending from Salt Lake City to Terminus in the State of Utah, with a branch, and formerly called the Utah & Nevada Railway.

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LAW DEPARTMENT AFFAIRS

ANNUAL REPORT OF ATTORNEY GENERAL HARMON.

Amendments to the Anti-Trust Law and a New Crimes Act Are Needed —Progress of Government Litigation.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The annual report of Judson Harmon, Attorney General of the United States, was sent to Congress to-day.

Concerning the anti-trust law, he says that the restricted scope of its provisions, as construed by the courts, makes amendments necessary, if any effective action is expected from the Department of Justice. Besides, he adds, the fund at the disposal of the Attorney General which can be applied to the investigation, preparation, and prosecution of cases under this law is wholly inadequate.

Of the case of The United States versus the Trans-Missouri Freight Association, now pending in the United States Supreme Court, and the claim that the act does not apply to railroads, the Attorney General says:

"While I maintain the opposite view and feel confident of its correctness, the fact that such a question can be raised and has already been raised successfully in one court, affords an instance of the indefiniteness of the terms of this law which is a serious obstacle in the way of its prompt enforcement."

Union Pacific Litigation.

The report of George Hoadly, special counsel for the United States, which is affixed to the report, shows that there is no substantial change in the state of the litigation about the Union Pacific Railway and its branches and concerning the subject, the Attorney General says:

"I have grave doubts as to the ability of the Government to preserve the present situation much longer. I am advised that an attempt will be made to enforce the Government's appearance in the foreclosure case, with a view of giving a complete title to the purchaser at the foreclosure sale. While I believe the position heretofore taken and still maintained for the Government is the true one, namely, that its appearance cannot be compelled, it must be confessed that the contention of opposing counsel is at least debatable, viz., that while the Government cannot be sued with a view to recovery against it, it may properly be made a party to a suit in equity brought by the holders of bonds issued by its express consent upon property upon which it has itself reserved a lien.

"As the only object of steadfastly keeping the Government out of the cases so far has been to secure some favorable solution of the difficult problem presented by its ownership of a subordinate security upon property whose value is generally believed to be insufficient to pay in full any but the first mortgage liens, I think that, unless the pending funding bill be passed and accepted, the Government should endeavor to secure terms for its appearance in court in the way of an assurance of such a bid on the property, in case of judicial sale, as will secure to it a fair realization of the value of its lien. If this be not done and the Government should be compelled to sue to protect its own interests, or required to appear and set up its claim in the pending cases, the benefit of the position so long maintained may be largely lost."

New Crimes Act Needed.

A new crimes act is one of the things the Attorney-General thinks is needed. Further defects in the criminal laws were discovered during the past year. Criminal legislation is hopelessly confused, says the Attorney-General. He points out that there is a general statute punishing embezzlement, but there are also many special statutes punishing embezzlement in particular cases, and he is not aware that it has yet been settled whether the general statute applies to such cases or not. There are statutes punishing frauds on the United States in many specific cases, and there is a general statute punishing conspiracy to defraud the United States in all cases, but there is no general statute punishing frauds against the United States when committed by one man alone.

"I think," says the Attorney General, "that a new crimes act should be passed as speedily as possible, which should contain provisions simple, easily understood, and general in their scope, covering such crimes as those above stated; that a uniform system of punishments should thus be provided, and that, as to cases arising in the future, the present laws relating to these crimes should be repealed. This work could easily and quickly be performed by a commission.

"The increasing repugnance on the part of juries to inflict the death penalty, in connection with the fact that the law makes no degrees in murder, constantly leads to the entire acquittal of persons charged with capital crimes in cases where the facts proved not only warrant conviction for murder, but oblige the court to charge that they do not permit a conviction for mere manslaughter. This danger to society can be at least mitigated by the establishment by statute of different degrees of murder, with corresponding appropriate grades of punishment. Juries will not then be confronted with the alternative of a verdict which carries the death penalty or a verdict of acquittal in cases where they think the accused guilty of murder, but not deserving of the extreme punishment."

Landing of Foreign Cables.

Concerning the attempts of foreign cable companies to secure landing on the shores of the United States, Mr. Harmon has this to say:

"Knowing that Congress at its last session had under consideration a bill to regulate the landing of foreign cables, and believing that the general sentiment favors the exclusion of such companies organized in countries which refuse like privileges to American companies, I deemed it my duty to direct a suit to be brought in the Southern District of New York to enjoin the consummation of the plan above mentioned. My chief design was to afford Congress an opportunity to act upon the matter before this cable should be laid. Application for a restraining order was filed, but on the showing which the Government was able to make in the brief time it had to procure evidence, the motion was denied. The case, however, is pending and will shortly be heard.

"I respectfully suggest for the consideration of Congress whether it would not be wise to give authority to some executive officer to grant or withhold consent to the entry of such foreign enterprises into this country on such terms and conditions as may be fixed by law. The existence of any executive authority over the subject at present is involved in doubt, and the court in which the suit was brought appeared to be somewhat doubtful as to judicial authority in the matter. The companies defendant to the suit are La Compagnie Francaise des Cables Telegraphiques, the United States and Haiti Telegraph and Cable Company, and the United States and Haiti Cable Company. Their lines, commencing in France, are intended to reach this country via South America and Haiti, in both of which and possibly also in France I am advised that they have privileges which are exclusive, at least as to American companies."

The Telephone Cases.

The Bell Telephone cases are also treated by the Attorney General. He sees no hope for a termination of the pending cases favorable to the Government.

"The suit by the Government to cancel the Berliner patent," (United States vs. the American Bell Telephone Company and Emil Berliner,) he says, "has recently been argued and submitted in the Supreme Court. The testimony for the Government, in rebuttal, in United States vs. the Bell Telephone Company and Alexander Graham Bell, commonly called the 'Bell Telephone case,' pending in the District of Massachusetts, is almost concluded, but the sole counsel for the Government, Mr. Charles S. Whitman, of Washington, having died during the Summer, I have not felt justified in employing other counsel for several reasons: First, the patents in controversy have long since expired; second, the only practical advantage which it is now possible for the Government to obtain will come from its winning the Berliner case above mentioned; if it lose that case, I see no sound reason for pursuing the other case further. Third, a very large sum has already been spent in the preparation and conduct of this case, some of the details of which were stated in the last report. The expenses of obtaining new counsel competent to finish preparing and to present the case would be very large, in view of the enormous mass of testimony already taken and the nature of the questions presented.

"In my judgment, this suit should be terminated on the best terms obtainable as to costs. I know of no reason why the Government, more than a private person, should waste money in litigation when its uselessness has become apparent.

"In view of there being now no special counsel for the Government in the case, I have made an arrangement with opposing counsel whereby no advantage will be taken of its present inaction. I again respectfully ask the direction of Congress as to the course to be followed in this case."

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Earnings of the Companies for the Last Year.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The inter-State Commerce Commission has just issued a preliminary report on the incomes and expenditures of the railways in the United States for the year ended June 30, 1896, prepared by its statistician. Under the existing order of the commission, carriers are allowed until the 15th of September to file their annual reports, and the commission says: "Were it not for the remissness of carriers in filing such reports, a preliminary statement of the incomes and expenditures of railways could be presented to the public within ten days thereafter."

The report submitted presents the chief items of an income account by ten territorial groups for 652 roads, representing an operated mileage of 172,369 miles of line, or about 96 per cent. of the total mileage operated in the United States. The gross earnings upon this mileage were $1,123,646,562, of which $323,468,891 were from the passenger service and $772,011,374 were from the freight service. As the operating expenses were $754,971,535, it appears that the income from operation was $368,675,047.

The figures given in this preliminary statement indicate at least a turning toward prosperity. The earnings of the passenger service are shown to be $1,871 per mile of line, being an increase of $113 as compared with the previous year. The earnings of the freight service also show an increase over last year of $349 per mile of line. The gross earnings per mile of line were $6,519 for 1896, and the operating expenses $4,380, leaving a net income per mile of line of $2,139, which is in excess of that for the fiscal years 1895 and 1894, and compares fairly well with the net income per mile of line for 1893 and 1892.

The net earnings of the 172,369 miles of line represented in this income report were $368,675,047, against $341,298,047 for the corresponding roads in 1895. This is the item (increased by income from investments) from which fixed charges and dividends must be paid before a surplus is declared.

The increase in net earnings is fairly well distributed throughout the United States. The surplus from the operations of the year ended June 30, 1896, was $6,325,667. The fiscal year 1895 closed with a deficit of $31,075,030. In the case of every group in 1895, except Group 9, (mainly Texas and Louisiana,) which had a smaller deficit in that year, there was either a similar surplus or a greater deficit than in 1896. The dividends declared by the roads covered by this advance statement were $54,983,732, being almost the same as the amount of dividends declared by the corresponding roads the previous year. It should be understood that the amount stated does not include all of the dividends paid, since a considerable portion of the dividends paid during the year on railway stocks is declared from rentals received by leased roads from the companies that operate them, such rentals being returned by the lessors as fixed charges.

The report closes with a brief argument to the effect that Congress should so amend the act to regulate commerce as to secure the enforcement of its provisions.

Plans for New Stations.

A handsome station for freight and passenger traffic is to be erected in Rochester, N. Y., by the Lehigh Valley Railroad. Plans for the new building have just been completed by Architect J. F. Warner of that city. It is said to be the intention of the Lehigh Valley managers to build other new stations along its lines early next Spring.

President Ingalls of the Chesapeake & Ohio system has given orders for the construction of a commodious freight station in Huntington, W. Va., and he is considering a proposition to put a $40,000 passenger station in the same place.

A suggestion is under consideration by the city authorities of Paterson, N. J., to petition President E. B. Thomas of the Erie Railway to provide a new passenger and freight station at that place.

Wants the Railroads Taxed.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 10.—Governor-elect Pingree, in his inaugural message to the Legislature, will recommend, among other things, the repeal of the present law under which railroad property is liable for a percentage tax on gross earnings only. In place of this he will ask the enactment of a law taxing railroad property for local purposes the same as all other kinds of property are taxed. In the matter of fare he will recommend the immediate passage of a bill fixing the maximum rate at 2 cents per mile, at least in the lower peninsula, and perhaps in the whole State.

New Electric Roads.

Plans have been prepared by direction of the managers of the North Shore Railroad in Pennsylvania, for a new electric railway from the City of Beaver Falls, Penn., to Rochester, and up the Ohio River to Conway. The estimated cost of this new road is $500,000. J. W. Patterson of Pittsburg, is the engineer of the road.

Arrangements have practically been completed by the Elmira and Seneca Electric Railroad to begin the construction, in the Spring, of an electric road between Watkins and Horseheads in this State.

A Good Chance for Farmers.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 10.—The Seaboard Air Line has decided to establish 100 small experimental farms along the line of its road, giving one experimental farm to every ten miles of its system. The object is to show what can be done in the diversification of farm interests, and for the growing of field crops now raised in the South.

Railroad Men and Matters.

—The Board of Directors of the Pittsburg, Cleveland & Toledo Railroad have re-elected Orlando Smith, President, and J. B. Washington, Secretary, Auditor, and Treasurer.

—Negotiations for the purchase of the Chicago, Paducah and Memphis Railroad by the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad Company have been abandoned.

—The Directors of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway were re-elected yesterday at Topeka. The classification of the Directors into four annual groups is to be arranged at the next annual meeting.

—The Chairman of the Central Passenger Committee notified members that a rate of one fare for the round trip may be made on account of the inauguration ceremonies at Washington. No stop-overs will be allowed.

—In his message to the Michigan Legislature Gov. Pingree will advise the repeal of the law which releases railroads from paying taxes beyond a percentage on gross earning, and the enactment of a law to tax railroad property for local purposes, and one for a maximum rate of 2 cents a mile.

—If the plans of the management of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé system are carried out, the company will have a short line to the Pacific coast, and also to El Paso. Its overland trains will travel a different route from that now followed, and the running time will be greatly reduced.

—The Columbus Southern Railway has been sold for $750,000 by Special Master James Englis to J. R. Anderson and E. R. Williams. It was bought for the Georgia and Alabama Railway Company. The Columbus Southern runs from Columbus to Albany, Ga., and crosses the Georgia and Alabama.

THE AQUARIUM NOW OPEN.

It Is Estimated that 30,000 Persons Saw the Exhibit Yesterday.

The doors of the aquarium, in Battery Park, were thrown open to the public at 10 o'clock yesterday morning without formality. After many months of waiting, in which the old building—once Fort Clinton and later Castle Garden—has been transformed into what is believed to be one of the best-equipped aquariums of the world, the people had an opportunity to see what has been done, and they were eager to avail themselves of it.

A crowd awaited the opening, and a dozen policemen were stationed inside to preserve order and to direct the lines of sightseers as they moved past the tanks and pools.

Nearly 5,000 persons passed through the door during the first hour, and during the rest of the day a stream equally compact passed in and out. Thirty thousand was therefore the number estimated of those who visited the aquarium on the first day.

The visitors were duly impressed with the Roman arches and dome, and the submarine effect produced by the massiveness of pillar and walls, combined with dim light and the surrounding tanks. They were guided into a line to the right around the outer wall tanks first, and kept moving, though many would have liked to remain long enough to study the finny occupants and to have observed the labels. The policemen, however, were obdurate, and the "Step lively!" so painfully familiar to New Yorkers, was the order of the day.

It was impossible for the graycoats to preserve the line formation among the visitors about the large pools on the floor, and the crowd seemed to care for itself just as well and with much more satisfaction.

The tanks about the gallery are not yet ready, and the exhibits were confined to the first floor pools and tanks, the denizens of which have been described in THE NEW YORK TIMES. The crowd was most interested in the seals, the large fish, and the game fish. The seals were in their usual sportive mood, and from the zest of their frolic, seemed pleased to have the sightseers present. The sharks were a disappointment to those who expected monsters. The largest, four feet long, looks to be less than a yard, in the water.

The specimens of land-locked salmon, of striped bass, black bass, cod, sculpin, turtles, drumfish, and Mississippi croppy, are good, and the trout exhibit is remarkably fine, embracing in its variety Swiss lake, European lake, Tato, Golden, rainbow, and New Hampshire brook trout.

The aquarium will be open from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. every day, except Sunday and Monday.

The Scottish-American Concert.

The Scottish-American Musical Society gave its first concert in this city last night at Chickering Hall. The songs and ballads were generously encored. The programme included "Bonnie Sweet Bessie," by Miss Florence Recht; "The Sea Rig," by Philip G. Brown; "Flora MacDonald's Lament," by Miss May Alexander, and "Annie Laurie," for no Scotch concert would be complete without it. Walter Bruce, formerly conductor of the Balmoral choir, Scotland, conducted. Master J. Scott Mann danced the Highland Fling and the Sailor's Hornpipe to the accompaniment of the bagpipe. The entertainment concluded with the cantata of "The Jolly Beggars," given for the first time in this country. This cantata gained the prize offered by the Glasgow select choir in 1893.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

—DRAKE V. SMITH.—Judgment for $16,530 was entered yesterday against Drake V. Smith of 151 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, in favor of the Gallatin National Bank, on three notes, made on Nov. 22, 1894, and Feb. 25, 1895.

—ALEXANDRE RICHE.—Judgment for $27,948 was entered yesterday against Alexandre Riché, in favor of James S. Watson, for the amount due on two drafts, which were accepted by Mr. Riché, made by Charles S. White, at Citra, Fla., on July 24, 1894, payable in this city. Mr. Riché was served with the summons at 15 Wall Street.

—LORENZ REICH.—Hal Bell has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Lorenz Reich, dealer in wines, 125 Lexington Avenue, by Judge Lawrence of the Supreme Court, on the application of William H. Seaich, who obtained a judgment against him for $2,856. Mr. Reich has claims against various persons aggregating $2,000, of which it is thought that about 15 per cent. can be collected.

—GEORGE SCOTT.—Deputy Sheriff Butler has received an execution against George Scott, who ran the Knickerbocker Stables, at 353 West Forty-eighth Street, for $1,054, in favor of Horace and Samuel Ingersoll. When the Sheriff went there to make a levy, it was claimed that Mrs. Scott owned the business and the property by a bill of sale on Sept. 30. The stable is a six-story building, was conveyed to her for a nominal consideration, and was mortgaged for $55,000.

—CORELL, WERNER & CO.—Corell, Werner & Co., cigar manufacturers at 531 to 539 East Seventy-fifth Street, are reported to have transferred their assets to a relative by a bill of sale, and are offering to compromise with their creditors. The partners are Benjamin F. Corell and Theodore Werner. The former has been in business since 1887, was of Schneider & Corell up to Jan. 31, 1892, when they dissolved, and Mr. Werner became a partner. He had formerly been in business in Murfreesborough, Tenn. They formerly claimed a capital of $24,000, at times employed 100 hands, and called their place the Don Gaspar Cigar Factory. Their liabilities are reported to be from $30,000 to $40,000, and they are offering creditors 25 per cent. in stock of a new company to continue the business.

Out of Town.

—COLLINS & JOHNSON, Ithaca.—Collins & Johnson, retail dealers in boots and shoes, trunks and satchels, at Ithaca, N. Y., made an assignment yesterday. Their liabilities are placed at about $12,000.

—J. M. NOYES SHOE COMPANY, Barre, Mass.—The Sheriff of New York County has received an attachment against the J. M. Noyes Shoe Company of Barre, Mass., for $2,716, in favor of Thomas Lord, for merchandise sold by him and two other creditors.

—ALPHONSE J. CAZET, Paris.—Deputy Sheriff Williams of New York County has received an attachment for $30,494 against Alphonse J. Cazet of Paris, in favor of Russell Lord Tarbox. The claim is based on loans made in January last to Mr. Cazet, in Paris, of $11,580 in cash and $18,914 share of the Suez Company, by Louis de l'Escalle, who died on April 10, and his heirs assigned the claim to Mr. Tarbox. Mr. Cazet is said to have recently inherited considerable property from his father, Charles E. Cazet, a portion of which consists of real estate in this city at 440 to 444 Sixth Avenue and 104 West Eighty-sixth Street, against which a lis pendens has been filed. The attachment was served on C. A. Du Vivier, as executor of the estate. Mr. Cazet also owns shares in the "Eclair" newspaper.

—WILLIAM & JOHN GAY, New Haven, Conn.—William & John Gay, real estate dealers, made an assignment yesterday as a firm, and each as an individual. The Gays have been engaged in real estate movements in New Haven and vicinity for a number of years, their biggest piece of work being the Hotel Majestic, near Yale University. How far the Majestic will be involved is unknown. Dec. 5 the Gays and others formed a corporation to conduct the business of the hotel. The company is capitalized at $25,000. The Majestic is assessed at $66,945, and on this there is a mortgage of $75,000, held by W. B. Duncan of New York. William Gay is assessed for $30,000, and John for $14,335. The Gays announce that their joint liabilities will figure between $25,000 and $30,000, and that an offer of settlement will be made to the creditors.

Judgments.

ALLEY, Alexander B., and George H. Rozenberg, or George H. Montron—George Simon and another	$176
ATHERTON, George F.—Park & Tilford.	124
BELKNAP ADDRESSING MACHINE Company—F. F. Lisleckl	277
BENJAMIN, Abraham—M. Wechsler	63
BLEIER, Benjamin—D. Frank Lloyd	1,520
BOLENZWEIG, Dora—David Jaffe	521

Alexander's Institute,
343 W. 23d St., N. Y. City. For the treatment of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and Chronic Nervous diseases by Polynice Oil. Commencing Monday, Dec. 14th, 1896. Patients received from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. For references refer to N. Y Herald and N. Y. World, Oct. 8 and 6, 1896.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Flint's Fine Furniture
Holiday Novelties are disappearing quickly. Do not delay your choice.

BOARDERS WANTED.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.
Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

5TH AV., 7.—Large sunny rooms, with board; also, table board.

32D ST., 2 WEST.—Handsomely furnished second floor, with board; references.

43D ST., 20 EAST.—Desirable rooms, with board; hall room; private baths; references.

82D ST., 152 WEST.—Front and back rooms; single and double; fine table; moderate.

159 MADISON AV.—Handsomely furnished second-floor rooms; first-class board; references.

A.—Handsomely furnished suite or separately, with board; private bath; references exchanged. 84 West 51st St.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

28TH, 38 EAST.—Private family will let nicely furnished rooms, singly or together; running water; central.

48TH ST., 68 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms, in private house; ample closets; bath; superior location; references.

119TH ST., 7 WEST, BETWEEN 5TH AND Lenox Avs.—Large, beautifully furnished front sunny rooms; hot, cold water; heat, light, bath; $3 to $5 weekly.

GRAMERCY PARK, 23.—Handsomely furnished room and suite of rooms, both with private bath; breakfast; reference.

OPPOSITE ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, 13 LIVINGSTON PLACE—Furnished room, in private family.

LEGAL NOTICES.

DEPARTMENT OF THE REGISTRAR OF Patents, South African Republic.—Application for "Improvements in Air Compressors," Registered No. 1,243, (official Dutch title "Verbeteringen in luchtpersers.") Notice is hereby given for general information that Henry Clark Sergeant, residing at New Jersey, U. S. of N. A., deposited on the 4th day of November, 1896, at my office, an application for Letters Patent for the Invention above named, with specification relating thereto. Now, whereas the said H. C. Sergeant has given me written notice that he wishes to proceed with his application, I have decided that all objections thereto shall be filed at my office before Friday, the 12th day of February, 1897, at 8 o'clock P. M., after which time the Attorney General will fix the date of hearing. I, therefore, summon all persons interested in objecting to a Patent being granted for the above-named Invention to the above-mentioned H. C. Sergeant, to deposit with me a document clearly setting forth their objections before the aforesaid date, as they will otherwise be excluded from submitting the same. Done this 4th day of November, A. D. 1896, at Pretoria, South African Republic,

[Signed.] CARL VECKERMANN, Sr.,
Registrar of Patents.

D. M. KISCH & CO., Patent Agents, Johannesburg, Agents for the Inventor.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—THE BANK OF AMERICA, plaintiff, against ISAAC WOLF and JOSEPH WOLF, defendants.—Trial desired to be had in the City and County of New-York.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, October 6th, 1896.

STERN & RUSHMORE,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and P. O. address, 40 Wall St., New-York City.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Abraham R. Lawrence, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 5th day of November, 1896, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court House in the City of New-York, on the 5th day of November, 1896.—Dated New-York, November 6th, 1896. STERN & RUSHMORE,
n8-1aw7wF Plaintiff's Attorneys.

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WINTER RESORTS.

WHY GO SOUTH?
There is within 58 miles of New York
An Ideal Winter Resort.
Finest Winter Hotel in the North.
The Lakewood Hotel, "Among the Pines."
Piazzas one-third of a mile in extent, inclosed in glass, and filled with tropical plants.
Music Daily in Sun Parlors.
T. F. SILLECK, Lessee.
Lakewood, N. J.
Of Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach.

Mountain Park Hotel AND COTTAGES. HOT SPRINGS, North Carolina.
A DELIGHTFUL RESORT THROUGHOUT THE YEAR.
For Health, Pleasure, Recreation. Excellent Cuisine.
Finest mountain scenery east of the Rockies. Conveniently accessible by Pullman cars, via Pennsylvania Railroad.
Exceptionally dry and free from fog. Average Winter temperature, 49.8.
Thermal waters and baths, specific in cases of Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica. Expert medical attendance.
Ideal Resort for the nervously tired.
WM. G. DOOLITTLE.

THOMASVILLE, GA.
PINEY WOODS HOTEL,
Annex open for Guests December 15.
HOTEL OPENS JANUARY 2D, 1897.
All modern improvements; good roads and drives, bicycle paths, quail shooting, etc. For circular and information address F. A. BUDLONG, PLAZA HOTEL, N. Y. CITY, or WM. E. DAVIES, Thomasville, Ga.

The Laurel House OF Lakewood, New Jersey, NOW OPEN.
Lakewood is a beautiful Autumn Resort. The Laurel House has been made more attractive than ever for this season.
David B. Plumer, Manager.

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

MRS. LESLIE MORGAN'S BOARDING AND Day School for Girls, 18 and 15 West 86th St., New York City. From Kindergarten through College Preparatory. Home and Chaperonage.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls. RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 85th and 86th Streets, New York.

DANCING.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH, 12 AND 14 EAST 49TH STREET. CLASSES AND PRIVATE LESSONS. Men's classes Mondays—Dodworth's new Minuet.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.
Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a young girl, Protestant, as chambermaid and seamstress or to assist with grown children; good references. M. S., care of Mrs. Cahill, 244 East 50th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and to assist in waiting. May be seen at present employer's, 58 West 37th St., between 11 and 2 o'clock.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—By Swedish girl as chambermaid or waitress; best city references. 155 East 27th St.

CHAMBERMAIDS.—By two cousins as chambermaids in large hotel or boarding house. C. M., 447 Lexington Av.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a first-class chambermaid, or as parlormaid; best of city references; present employer can be seen. 23 West 39th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—Where good family cooking only is required; fully capable of taking entire charge; understands marketing if required; city reference. A. S., Box 356 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as good cook and plain laundress; excellent baker; country; best reference from last employer. 827 West 25th St., rear house, one flight up.

COOK.—By competent woman; first-class cook; understands soups, meats, desserts; good baker; best reference; lady can be seen. Stephens, 748 6th Av., ring third bell.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of game and excellent desserts; city reference. M. F., 204 East 44th St.

COOK.—By a good plain cook; good reference. 119 East 71st St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER, &c.—By dressmaker and cloakmaker; home or day; will make alterations on cloaks and costumes; plush garments steamed; finest worker on seal garments; will alter, remodel, repair, redye, enlarge sleeves, make into capes, collarettes, and jackets. Greig, 131 West 22d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By Swedish girl, to go out by day or week; perfect fit guaranteed. Magnuson, 484 West 18th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress in private family; long and best city reference from last place. A. B., Box 284 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Nurses.

NURSE or MAID.—By a refined, competent North German from Hanover; take full charge of children; teaches German; best references. S. Warodell, 188 East 43d St.

NURSE.—By reliable young North of Ireland Protestant as infant's nurse; experience; take entire charge; bring or bottle; best city references. L., Box 217, 1,242 Broadway.

NURSE.—By well-educated young girl as nurse to small or growing children; speaks German, English, and French fluently; good needleworker. 154 East 40th St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—A lady, owing to some changes in her household, desires to obtain a waitress's or parlormaid's position for her waitress, whom she can recommend. 42 5th Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By a sober, steady, experienced Englishman; lived with best families; age, thirty-eight; height, 5 feet 9 inches; well recommended. D. M., Box 271 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER or BUTLER and VALET.—By an Englishman as butler or butler and valet; age, 30; excellent Boston and New York references. W. G. Barker, 156 East 39th St.

BUTLER.—A lady giving up housekeeping would be very glad to recommend her butler, who has lived with her the last three years. T. Price, 202 East 52d St., or 639 Hotel Majestic.

BUTLER.—Swiss French; competent, willing, and sober; first-class references. Julliard, 280 East 40th St.

BUTLER.—By first-class butler in private family; first-class references. G. L., 1,026 3d Av., Times Agency.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By a thoroughly competent and reliable man; experienced driver; first-class city reference; last employer can be seen. T. J., 500 Madison Av.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—Thoroughly competent, industrious, honest, sober, willing, and obliging; attentive to duties; personal reference. Coachman, 414 West 56th St.

COACHMAN.—By single man as coachman for first-class country place; two years' reference. William, Glenmore Hotel, Chatham Square.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By single man as gardener; thoroughly experienced; willing to be generally useful; understands care of horses and cattle. Thomas Hallett, West Orange, N. J.

Second Men.

SECOND or THIRD MAN.—By steady, experienced young Englishman. Gell, care of Page, 349 Amsterdam Av.

Valets.

VALET.—By young Englishman; age, 22; good experience and best personal references. W., Box 64, 1,242 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

DOCTOR'S MAN.—By first-class young colored man, honest, sober, good disposition, as doctor's man; good references. Thomas, 990 6th Av.

STOCK CLERK.—By young man as stock clerk; wholesale house; reference and bond if required. C. B., 335 Grand Av., Brooklyn.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A second man in private family for indoor work and outside as footman. State where have lived and how long in each place through Post Office Box 852.

EXCURSIONS.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB TOURS.
Special vestibuled trains of sleeping, dining, and composite library and observation cars, for Mexico only, and Mexico and California combined, offer unequaled facilities for visiting Mexico comfortably and make it possible to include many places of historic and picturesque interest that would otherwise be inaccessible on account of the lack of suitable hotel accommodations. Tickets allow entire freedom of movement.
Special vestibuled trains will leave New York frequently for
MEXICO
CALIFORNIA
Choice of routes and entire freedom of movement. Dining cars are used, and the service is intended for those who wish to travel in the most comfortable manner.
Other tours to Europe, Florida, Nassau, Jamaica, Round the World, &c.
Independent Railroad and Steamship tickets to all parts of the world at lowest rates.
Descriptive circulars will be sent on request.
RAYMOND & WHITCOMB,
31 E. Fourteenth St., Lincoln Building, Union Square, New York.

GROCERIES.

Fancy Table Raisins, Cooking Raisins, Currants, Nuts, Oranges, Grapes and Fancy Goods for the holidays in great variety.
No New Year's table complete without our 43 Blend of Coffee. No afternoon teas please the ladies as well as where our 41 Teas are used. WE HAVE ONLY ONE STORE. It is our constant aim to make it the most popular grocery store in this city by the quality of our goods, the large assortment we keep, and the prices at which we sell them. Send for a price list.
Freight paid to all points within 100 miles of New York.
L. J. CALLANAN,
Successor to Callanan & Kemp, 41 and 43 Vesey St.

HOTELS.

CLARENDON HOTEL,
18TH ST. AND 4TH AV.
American and European plans. Select and popular family hotel. Rates greatly reduced.

PALMER HOUSE, NEW-YORK, LEXINGTON Av., Cor. of 66th.—European plan. All modern improvements. Rates low.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand, square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale cheap, the largest

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM

CARL SCHURZ REVIEWS THE WORK ACCOMPLISHED.

A Speech at the Annual Session of the National League in Philadelphia—Eminent Persons Present.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10.—The annual convention of the National Civil Service League opened in this city to-day, and the attendance was very large. Delegates were present from the principal cities in the United States, those best known being Carl Schurz, Dorman B. Eaton, Everett P. Wheeler, Theodore Roosevelt, Richard Watson Gilder, Henry Villard, Silas W. Burt, William Potts, Charles Collins, George McAneny, S. P. Avery, A. S. Frissell, R. S. Minturn, and H. C. Nevius, all of New York; Moorfield Story and Arthur Hobart of Boston, William G. Low and J. Warren Greene of Brooklyn, Sherman S. Rogers and Henry A. Richmond of Buffalo, R. Francis Wood of Philadelphia, John R. Proctor, J. J. Edson, Francis E. Leupp, and F. L. Siddons of Washington, William D. Foulke of Richmond, George A. Pope of Baltimore, William A. Aiken of Norwich, Conn., and E. M. Moore of Rochester, N. Y.

The headquarters of the league for this meeting are at the Hotel Walton, and there the Executive Committee held a business session just before noon. Mr. George McAneny of New York was elected Secretary and Mr. A. S. Frissell, also of New York, was chosen Treasurer. The usual committees were appointed, and a recess was taken for luncheon.

A public meeting was held in the hotel parlors this afternoon, at which addresses were delivered by ex-Naval Officer Silas W. Burt of New York on the topic "The New System in New York"; by R. R. Bowker, read by Horace Deming of New York, on "The Self-Organizing Power of the American People," and by Charles Richardson of Philadelphia on "Civil Service Reform in Philadelphia."

Several addresses will be delivered to-morrow afternoon. Police Commissioner Theodore Roosevelt of New York is on the official programme for an address on "Results of Reform in the New York City Police Department"; Francis E. Leupp is to speak on "Lo! the Poor Spoilsman! His Days Numbered in the Indian Department," and Mrs. Charles Russell Lowell of New York is announced to address the convention on "The Relation of Women to the Civil Service Reform Movement."

The special business session of the league will be held in the Walton Hotel parlors to-morrow forenoon. A President and Vice President will then be elected and reports and resolutions will be presented. In the evening a banquet will be tendered the visiting delegates by the Pennsylvania Civil Service Reform Association.

CARL SCHURZ'S ADDRESS.

The Work of the Civil Service Reform League Reviewed by Its President.

The annual address of Carl Schurz, the President of the National league, was delivered this evening before a large audience in Musical Fund Hall, in Locust Street. With the preface that the year just closing has been one of extraordinary prosperity to the cause of civil service reform in various ways, the distinguished speaker said:

"How persistently have the adherents of the spoils system been telling us that the reform of the civil service we proposed, was incompatible with democratic institutions, because without the organization of regular party troops on the spoils basis, and without the incentive of the spoils of office in prospect, it would be impossible to keep alive the popular interest in public affairs! And how completely and conclusively has since the introduction of the merit system each successive Presidential election refuted that slander upon the character of the American people! In no instance, however, has this refutation been more striking than it was in the election just behind us. A campaign more earnest we have never had. The number of citizens with whose earnestness the possession of office or the hope of spoil had anything to do, was no doubt unprecedentedly small. But I shall hardly be contradicted when I say that the party most earnest in its work and most active and enthusiastic in its efforts was the one which fought without any prospect of a partisan victory and into whose hopes the winning of office or other selfish advantage did not enter in the slightest degree.

"I mean the sound-money Democrats, for whom the struggle had no victory but the victory of the cause which they believed to be the cause of the National honor and welfare. Truly, the slanderers who asserted that it requires the promise of reward in the shape of official spoil to inspire Americans with an earnest interest in the affairs of their country and to stimulate them to patriotic exertion have never more impressively been put to shame, and their disgraceful pretense ought not to be heard of again. It is a significant fact that those whose zeal in the late campaign was most conspicuously unselfish put forth the most emphatic pronouncement in favor of civil service reform, while the party whose cause was condemned by the verdict of the American people was the only one which sought to inspirit the efforts of its adherents by opening to them the prospect of unlimited official plunder.

Spoils Politics Defeated.

"I am, of course, very far from asserting that civil service reform played an important part in the late campaign as a political issue. The popular mind was absorbed with other things. But I do say that spoils politics suffered a double defeat in the election. The party to whose cause and to whose prospects the spoils idea was most foreign proved itself in political action the most enthusiastic and efficient, while the party which invoked the spoils spirit to its aid found the promise of spoils utterly impotent to avert its discomfiture.

"This moral triumph, however, is by no means the only auspicious event upon which we may congratulate ourselves. The hope expressed a year ago that President Cleveland would, as to the extension of the classified service so far as it could be effected by Executive action alone, leave to his successors but little to do, has been fully justified. The Executive order promulgated by him on May 6, 1896, marks one of the greatest and most important onward strides in the history of the reform movement. This order added to the classified service and subjected to the merit system at one stroke of the pen more than 40,000 places, so that the number of positions in the National service placed under the civil service rules, which was 15,000 under President Arthur twelve years ago, has now risen to nearly 50,000, while the number of excepted places in the branches of the service covered is reduced to less than 800. That order provided for promotion examinations in all the departments. It put an end to the old controversies as to whether such positions as those of chiefs of division in the Government departments, and of deputies of various sorts, could or should be entirely withdrawn from the reach of party politics, and it dispersed the charm by which certain places of a very ordinary sort were sought to be consecrated to the spoils idea by simply calling them "confidential." That order dispensed the large and somewhat confused aggregation of civil service rules which in the course of time had accumulated into a simple, clear, and practical code. And—more than all this—that order established the general principle that it is the natural and normal status of persons serving under the Executive departments of the National Government to be under the civil service rules—in other words, that it shall not require a special edict to put them there, but that they shall be considered and treated as being there unless exempted by special edict.

"What this is worth only those will fully appreciate who, during these long, weary years of struggle, have witnessed the ingenuity displayed by the spoils politicians in conjuring up difficulties to every extension of the merit system, and the tricks and stratagems employed in changing the names and in mixing up the duties of various offices, and in other disreputable ways to steal places already classified from the realm of the merit system for the benefit of the spoilsmen.

Merit System Now the Rule.

"All this is now over in the National service; the merit system is unequivocally recognized as the general rule, and I am sure I am speaking the sentiment of every member of this league and of every sincere frind of good government in the country when I say that had he never done anything else to advance it, the name of President Cleveland would for this order of May 6 alone forever stand pre-eminent in the annals of the civil service reform movement.

"Nor should we fail gratefully to remember the valuable services rendered by the National Civil Service Commission, which has proved itself conspicuously faithful, judicious, and efficient, and the loyal enforcement of the law in the several Government departments, especially that of the Post Office, which has resolutely sought to rescue the country Postmaster from the reach of spoils politics, and that of Agriculture, which has carried the domain of the competitive rule to the very top of its organization.

In New York State.

"It is not in the National service alone that we find evidence of gratifying progress. The establishment and maintenance of the merit system in the various State and municipal governments is next in importance. The complete expulsion of the spoils spirit from the National service can hardly be expected so long as that spirit is kept alive and fostered in the services of our States and municipalities. As you are aware, the Constitution of the State of New York contains a clause making the introduction of the competitive merit system in the service of the State and municipalities obligatory. That the genius of the spoils politicians in New York—for there are such in that community—should at once have applied itself to the task of circumventing that Constitutional provision you will readily believe without the production of affidavits. But there are judges in Israel, and the Court of Appeals, the highest tribunal in the State of New York, has construed the civil service section of the Constitution according to its meaning and intent, holding that the Constitutional provision is self-executing, and that, while the existing civil service statutes may be used so far as they go in enforcing it, the courts would be obliged, even in the absence of such statutes, to pronounce all appointments made without competitive examinations to positions for which competitive examinations are practicable to be illegal. This decision has been practically enforced by the competent authorities refusing pay to persons who had, according to the Court of Appeals, been illegally appointed. The spoilsmen, finding this to be serious business—for their favorites for whom they attempted to steal places dislike as much to serve for nothing as their patrons are loath to pay salaries out of their own pockets—have now conceived a new plan of campaign, of which I shall speak later.

"In the meantime Mr. Morton, the Governor of New York, mindful of his Constitutional obligations, and having learned from practical experience the value of the merit system, instructed the State Civil Service Commission to prepare for his consideration a revision of the classification and of the rules that would carry into full effect the Constitutional mandate as construed by the courts. The new classification and the revised rules have recently been promulgated by the Governor, who by this act entitled himself to that honor which a public duty well performed deserves. It is no exaggeration to say that this is the completest embodiment of the civil service reform idea so far attempted in any State.

"In the City of New York, too, the Mayor, Mr. William L. Strong, has greatly extended the operation of the civil service rules, excepting only 75 positions in a total number of about 30,000, and confining the exceptions to deputies, private secretaries, and a few professional places.

Insidious Assaults.

"The dangers threatening civil service reform come no longer from open assault upon the merit system, but from insidious attempts to destroy its substance, while preserving its forms. You may hear many a politician who all his life has trained with the old spoils guard now deliver himself in this wise: 'Civil service reform? Certainly. An excellent thing. But it should be practical civil service reform. Examinations? Certainly. But they should be sensible, practical examinations. The trouble is, these professional civil service reformers do not know how to manage this business. They are mere theorists, one-sided, unpractical, unreasonable fanatics. In one word, whether they call themselves Republicans or Democrats, they are Mugwumps. They ought to be reformed themselves. And we can do it. We are the men to give the country the reform it wants. Let us have an opportunity to try our hands at it.' And with this preface various schemes are proposed that may appear plausible to the unwary. But when the Greeks come bearing gifts, it behooves us to keep our eyes open.

"In order clearly to gauge and to appreciate the character of such designs, it is expedient that we should at all times keep before our eyes the essential principles, without the observance of which no true reform of the civil service is possible. There are certain things which cannot be repeated too often. The object of civil service reform is twofold: To improve the character and efficiency of the public service, and, by the abolition of the spoils system, to elevate the intellectual and moral character of our political life. To attain either part of this object, the very first and absolutely imperative requirement is that office shall cease to be an article of patronage, a thing to be bestowed by way of arbitrary personal or political favor, and therefore that appointments to office be made exclusively upon the ground of impartially ascertained fitness for the discharge of official duty.

"The competitive principle is the very soul of civil service reform. Without it there can be no true merit system on a large scale. Without it every reformatory attempt of a general nature will eventually become a sham and result in failure. I am sure I am not going too far in saying that whenever you find a man who presents himself as a friend of civil service reform, but who stops short of the competitive principle as a general rule admitting but few exceptions, you have before you one who is either ignorant of the fundamental principle or a pretender with evil designs. And whenever political parties or politicians speak of reforming the civil service and offer to that end a general measure of legislation not containing the competitive rule, you may set them down as either deceiving themselves or as seeking to deceive the people.

Examiners Must Be Impartial.

"There is another essential point which must never be lost sight of. The conduct of the competitive examinations should present every possible guarantee of impartiality and should therefore be independent of the appointing officers, that is to say, out of the reach of the pressure of political influence to which the appointing officers are exposed. In other words, while the President of the United States, or the Governor of a State, or the Mayor of a city may exercise the power of determining or of revising the rules under which the competitive examinations are to be conducted, and of appointing the persons who are to conduct them, those persons, when so appointed, should, in conducting those examinations, not be subject to be directed or influenced by the officers by whom, or for whose departments of the service, the appointments are to be made. For, if they were, the impartiality of their action would in many cases be gravely endangered, and in many more cases be generally suspected.

"The ostensible reason for such a transfer will undoubtedly be that the heads of departments know best what qualifications are required for the positions under them, and that they are therefore best fitted to adapt the examinations to those requirements. This is plausible, but futile under our circumstances. It is a matter of universal experience that the heads of departments are most severely subjected to pressure for changes in their force immediately after their accession to office; that is to say, when in an overwhelming majority of cases they are least acquainted with their own duties and least fitted to form a clear judgment of the qualifications their subordinates should have. I speak here from my own experience, for I have gone through it all. Another one of my personal observations may be of equal interest.

Experience Makes Converts.

"I have known several heads of public departments who were indifferent, or even hostile, to civil service reform when they went into office, but became thorough converts to it before they had been there long. Some of them frankly confessed to me that, had they had their way at the beginning of their respective administrations, they would have freely used their power of appointment to take care of their supporters, to oblige their friends, and to look out for their party; that they would have yielded to the pressure for place, sometimes willingly, sometimes because they could not resist it; that they chafed at the civil service rules restraining them; that, had they been permitted, they would gladly have disregarded them; but that as they gained better knowledge of their duties and of the requirements of the service under them, they became aware how discreditable to themselves and how hurtful to the public interest would have been the things they had at first wished to do, and that they could never be too grateful to the civil service rules for having saved them from ignorantly or improvidently falling into errors, the consequences of which would have plagued them throughout their whole administration.

"The rapid progress of our cause during the last few years has not only gladdened its friends, but also exasperated its enemies. Until a recent period the spoils politicians have looked upon the Civil Service Reform movement as a mere whimsey of theorists, which would have its day and then pass by. They have at last become aware that it is a substantial force, seriously threatening to annihilate their trade, unless effectively checked. They will be incessantly busy, if they cannot hope to overthrow it by open assault, to destroy it by a warfare of underground sapping and mining. And this warfare will not cease until the victory of Civil Service Reform is complete—that is to say, until the whole public service, National, State, and municipal, excepting only the few distinctly political offices, has been taken out of politics by being brought under the merit system, and until this general rule of the merit system has become so fully identified with the political habits and ways of thinking of the American people as to exclude altogether the old idea of public office as the spoil of party victory from our party contests.

A Large Programme.

"True, this is a large programme. But why should not that which has been actually accomplished elsewhere be possible here? As a result of feudalism, as a monarchical and aristocratic institution, the distribution of public offices as mere patronage, the spoils system flourished in England as much as here. Owing to the progress of the democratic idea in Government in England the patronage abuse has been completely supplanted there by the democratic merit system, as it is gradually being supplanted here. In consequence of this, the idea of public office being a matter of patronage or spoil—aye, almost the very memory of that idea—has completely disappeared from politics in England, while party struggles are there as vigorous as ever. Thus the consummation has actually reached there, proving that it can be done. Let us measure the distance which still separates us from the goal.

Honest Enforcement Pledged.

"The party which was victorious in the late National election stands upon this platform: 'The civil service law was placed upon the statute books by the Republican Party, which has always sustained it, and we renew our repeated declaration that it shall be thoroughly and honestly enforced and extended wherever practicable.' The Republican candidate, Mr. McKinley, in his letter of acceptance, spoke thus: 'The pledge of the Republican National Convention that our civil service laws shall be sustained and thoroughly and honestly enforced, and extended wherever practicable, is in keeping with the position of the party for the last twenty-four years, and will be faithfully observed. Our opponents decry these reforms. They appear willing to abandon all the advantages gained after so many years of agitation and effort. They encourage a return to methods of party favoritism, which both parties have often denounced, and which the people have repeatedly disapproved. The Republican Party earnestly opposes this reactionary and entirely unjustifiable policy. It will take no backward step upon this question. It will seek to improve, but never degrade the public service.'

"Nor is this clear and emphatic declaration a mere perfunctory indorsement of the party platform. It expresses Mr. McKinley's own honest sentiments, for to his honor it will be said that he has ever failed as a member of Congress to give the civil service law a hearty and effective support. It was he who, in 1890, when some members of his own party sought to overthrow it, indignantly exclaimed on the floor of the House of Representatives: 'If the Republican Party of this country is pledged to any one thing more than another, it is the maintenance of the civil service law and its efficient execution—not only that, but to its enlargement and its further application to the public service. The merit system is here, and it is here to stay.' And nobody who knows him doubts that Mr. McKinley meant what he said and that he is honestly determined to act as President according to that meaning.

"Thus the party in power and the new President have both solemnly promised, not merely to maintain the merit system as now embodied in the civil service law, but to extend it. How are they to extend it? As to the strictly ministerial part of the National service President Cleveland has left them little to do. It is true, the excepted list may still be somewhat reduced by classifying the Assistant Postmasters, the Deputy Collectors, and so on. Also the employes of the District of Columbia may, and should, be brought under civil service rules. Likewise would the two Houses of Congress do themselves, and by way of reducing expenses also to the people, a valuable service by putting their own employes, excepting perhaps the private secretaries, under the merit system; nor would the judicial branch be injured in dignity or in comfort by having its employes classified too.

"But these are comparatively small matters compared with what has been done, and with what is still to be done. Every Administration since the enactment of the civil service law has signalized itself by some conspicuous advance of the merit system. If the incoming Administration wishes to follow this rule, its ambition cannot permit itself to be satisfied with merely adding to the competitive schedule a few more hundreds or thousands of clerks. It will have to aim much higher.

The Postmaster Problem.

"It will have at least to accomplish the solution of the Postmaster problem, which is the next in order. Indeed, supported by a strong public opinion in favor of thorough administrative reform, it will have the power, and it may consider it its duty, to complete the work of eliminating the spoils virus from the whole of the National service altogether. Only then will it fully equal the precedents set by its predecessors, who one after another advanced the merit system in constantly increasing progression. And when the National service stands there purged of the spoils blemish, a living proof of the beneficent effects of civil service reform, we may expect its example presently to become irresistible to those of the State and municipal Governments that are now lagging behind in the onward march.

"What I said of the dangers still besetting our cause may have shown you that I underestimate neither the strength nor the cunning of our opponents. But I am, nevertheless, convinced that their striving will be in vain. They may fight skilfully and stubbornly, but already their cause is morally lost. The question is only, if they fight on, how many dead and wounded they will leave on the field, and how many captives in our lines. Civil service reform has carried position after position, at first against apparently overwhelming odds, and with each advance its force has grown stronger and the resistance weaker. But yesterday we were only a handful, ridiculed and neglected. To-day we count well nigh the whole intelligence and moral sense of the Nation as an earnest ally of our cause. I do not say that the contest is already ended, but I do say that it is no longer doubtful. There were nearly two years between Gettysburg and Appomattox. But after Gettysburg, Appomattox was sure to come.

"Thanks to the executive order of the 6th of May, 1896, our cause won its Gettysburg under the leadership of President Cleveland. We have reason to hope that it will win its Appomattox under the leadership of President McKinley. If the opponents of civil service reform, instead of saving time and trouble by a speedy surrender, continue their hostile efforts, it may mean to its friends a longer struggle, but none the less a certain victory."

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OUR NEW LINES OF

HOLIDAY SLIPPERS

Are such as we mean to sell all the year round and to fully maintain the good record of their predecessors.

We don't expect to beat them.

ALEXANDER,

6th Ave. & 23d St., N. Y.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

A World of Christmas Wonders.

Our store these days suggests the magical box of the Eastern juggler, from which any article you choose may be picked.

Exquisite cabinets, tea tables, serving tables, desks—whole families of dainty needfuls. Every artistic style, from magnificent Renaissance and half-barbaric Indian pieces, with their marvelous carvings, to the most bewitching modern designs.

In tapestries and Oriental Rugs wonderfully decorative color blendings, such as connoisseurs have spent days in searching for. Antique lamps, palms, all sorts of novelties on our "Christmas Floor." Come and be charmed with exquisite designs and factory prices.

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43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23d ST.
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LEGAL NOTES.

In a suit by Gustave Volckers for damages for conversion of property embraced in a chattel mortgage which he held, judgment was given, in a district court, for the defendant, Richard Sturke, on the ground that the plaintiff's mortgage, not having been filed until twenty-five days after its delivery, on Feb. 3, 1896, was void as to defendant, an existing creditor, he having on March 19 received a bill of sale of the property from the same party, a Mrs. Elbe, and under that and a mortgage dated Feb. 5, 1896, which was assigned to him, sold it at auction. The Appellate Term, Justice McAdam giving the opinion, has reversed the judgment, holding that the plaintiff's mortgage, though not filed until twenty-five days after it was made, took effect against the mortgagor from the time of its delivery, and against subsequent purchasers from the time of filing, and was at all times a valid obligation as against her or them.

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A petition by one of the employes of the James Chambers Company, Limited, which is insolvent, who was discharged by the receiver appointed by the court, to have the receiver directed to pay his wages, has been denied by Justice Truax, in Supreme Court, Special Term. The application was made under the law of 1885, which provides that "where a receiver of a corporation created or organized under the laws of this State, and doing business therein, other than isurance and moneyed corporations, shall be appointed, the wages of the employes, operatives, and laborers thereof shall be preferred to every other debt or claim against such corporation, and shall be paid by the receiver from the moneys of such corporation which shall first come into his hands." Justice Truax holds that this employe having been discharged by the receiver upon the latter's appointment, his claim for wages which he alleges became due him after that time is not within the provisions of the statute. The law, the Court says, was made to secure the wages of workmen, and was not meant to do more than that. In fact, the claim of the petitioner was for damages for breach of contract of employment, and not for wages.

***

The extent of a tenant's right to remove fixtures from demised premises at the end of his term is a question frequently in controversy in the courts in this city. In a suit by Mary Talbot against Stephen Van Rensselaer Cruger and others, decided last week, considerable light was thrown upon the subject by the Court of Appeals. The plaintiff claimed damages from the agents of the former owner of the land, and a purchaser at a judicial sale, for "their fraud and deceit in procuring from her a surrender of her house by falsely representing to her that the paper she presented to her for execution, which she signed, was a lease of the land on which the house stood." The Court of Appeals holds, Justice Gray giving the opinion, that the right of a tenant to remove fixtures erected for trade is conceded to him for reasons of public policy, and, being in the nature of a privilege, it must be exercised before the expiration of the term or before he quits possession. If the right to remove other fixtures exists by virtue of some agreement, then it must be exercised in like manner. By entering upon a new lease, in which the tenant's right to remove such fixtures is not reserved, although it existed under the former tenancy, the right is determined; and this is true, even where there is a continuous holding. Unless the reservation is made in the new lease, the right will be deemed to have been abandoned, and the fixtures will become the property of the landlord.

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From the recent decision of the Supreme Court of Minnesota, sustaining the milk and dairy ordinance of the City of Minneapolis, providing for the inspection of dairy herds outside of the city, and the use of the tuberculin test, it would appear that that State is in advance of New York in providing safeguards against impure and adulterated milk. Although our recently amended agricultural law has done much in that direction, it apparently needs further amendment to be entirely effective. Many of the suits brought in the district courts to recover the prescribed penalties, as well as the criminal prosecutions in the Special Sessions, often fail, from the difficulty under the law of proving the offenses charged. The City of Minneapolis, under the State law of 1895, giving authority to pass ordinances on the subject, provided for licensing and regulating the sale of milk in the city, and the Supreme Court holds that it was competent for the City Council by ordinance to require that an applicant for a license to sell milk within the city should consent that the dairy herd from which he obtained his milk be inspected by the Commissioner of Health of the city, although such dairy herd was kept outside the city limits. The requirement that he should consent, as a condition precedent to obtaining such license, that the animals from which he obtained the milk should be subjected to the "tuberculin test," was held not to be unreasonable.

***

The Supreme Court of Illinois has decided that a drug store in which soda water is sold is not a place of "public accommodation and amusement" within the meaning of a statute of that State providing "That all persons within the jurisdiction of said State shall be entitled to the full and equal enjoyment of the accommodations, advantages, facilities, and privileges of inns, restaurants, eating houses, barbers' shops, public conveyances on land or water, theatres, and all other places of public accommodation and amusement." The Court said that "such places can be considered places of accommodation or amusement to no greater extent than a place where dry goods or clothing, boots and shoes, hats and caps, or groceries are dispensed."

District Attorney Candidates.

W. M. K. Olcott, who is a candidate for District Attorney to succeed Col. Fellows, called on Gov. Morton at the latter's office, in this city, yesterday. Mr. Platt, Mr. Lauterbach, and Gen. B. F. Tracy also visited the Governor. Frank H. Moss, Austin G. Fox, and Thomas Allison have also been recommended for the place.

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LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Why Our Boys' Clothing Is Low-Priced.

You buy at first hands—buy of the maker. The extent of our business requires the purchase of materials in very large quantities, so that we can afford to sell at the lowest prices for which reliable goods can be produced—and it is for our interest to do so.

It is *not* for our interest to sell—or for your interest to buy, poor goods at any price—certainly not Boys' Clothing.

We begin at **$5.00** for a good all-wool suit—nothing better can be bought for that money—looks as well as one more expensive, and it has our guarantee of satisfactory wear, but a better choice, where it can be made conveniently, is a suit from **$6.00** to **$8.00**—the longer service will more than repay the extra cost.

60-62 West 23d St.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of the United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—Louis Stadler, a marketman from Long Island, committed suicide in the Grand Central Hotel by inhaling gas Wednesday night.

—Prof. Felix Adler will deliver an address on "The Discouragements and the Rewards of Parents" at Musić Hall, Sunday, Dec. 13.

—George W. Foote will deliver a lecture this evening on "The Irreligion of Shakespeare" before the Liberal Club, 220 East Fifteenth Street.

—The Commercial Cable Company announces that messengers and other employes are forbidden to sell tickets or solicit subscriptions for any purpose.

—The fifth annual entertainment and ball of the Washington Social Circle will be held on Thursday evening, Dec. 31, at Central Opera House Music Hall.

—Mrs. Elizabeth, aged forty years, tried to commit suicide last night by jumping into the bay at Battery Park. Julius Nelson, a laborer, saved her life.

—Albert Teets, who was the foreman of the jury that tried Keer, in the famous Broadway cable road boodle case, was yesterday declared insane by a Sheriff's jury.

—Benjamin D. Stevens, manager for De Wolf Hopper, has been sued for divorce. Justice Pryor yesterday appointed ex-Judge Edward Brown as referee to take testimony.

—Magistrate Simms yesterday committed Matthew Albert Smith of 218 First Street, Jersey City, for practicing dentistry without being registered. Smith works at 281 Sixth Avenue.

—Frank Kelly, who assaulted Joseph Trigillo, pleaded guilty yesterday to burglary in the second degree, second offense, and Recorder Goff sentenced him to prison for nineteen years.

—The second of the noonday Advent services for business men will be held in St. Paul's Chapel, Broadway and Vesey Street, to-day. The Rev. E. Walpole Warren will deliver the address.

—The Amelia Relief Society will give an entertainment and reception at the Lexington Opera House, Fifty-eighth Street, Tuesday evening, Dec. 15. The proceeds will be devoted to charity.

—A meeting of the Long Island Historical Society will be held on Monday evening next in the hall of the organization. Alfred M. Collett, M. A., will give an illustrated lecture on "Canterbury."

—The shooting contest for the Abeel Trophy was begun at the Seventh Regiment Armory last night. Several teams from Companies B, E, F, and I shot. Company I's senior team made 632, the highest score of the evening.

—May Solomon of 35 Mott Street, Samuel Davis of 35 Bowery, and Louis Cohn of 58 Mott Street were arrested for keeping chickens in their dwellings. They pleaded ignorance of the law. They were held for trial in bonds of $100 each.

—David Auerbach, thirty-five years old, of 111 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, was seized with an attack of heart disease in front of 120 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street yesterday afternoon and died on the spot.

—Theophile L. Blanc of 318 East Thirty-third Street, the mechanical engineer who was made insane by abstaining from food in order that his sick wife should not go hungry, remained in the Insane Pavilion at Bellevue Hospital yesterday. He was in an improving condition.

—The Information Bureau of the United States Export Association, 143 Chambers Street, publishes a list of swindling houses, compiled for it by the police authorities of Amsterdam, Holland, under the name of "The Black Band," against whom American merchants are warned.

—In a discussion upon the use of antitoxine in diphtheria, at the Academy of Medicine, last night, all the debaters were in its favor, although many disagreed with Dr. Louis Fischer, who advocated the use of from 2,000 to 8,000 antitoxine units, when a smaller dose proved ineffectual.

—Timothy Sullivan, fifty-five, of 12 Gansevoort Street, a produce dealer, was committed by Magistrate Simms, in Jefferson Market Court, yesterday, for examination as to his mental condition. Sullivan fancies that the officers at the Charles Street Police Station have $40,000 that belongs to him.

—Edward Payson Weston, the veteran pedestrian, has obtained from Chief Conlin a letter which exempts him from police interference if he is found walking in a suspiciously fast manner along the easterly wall of Central Park. The old pedestrian is training for a contest he is soon to enter.

—Pietro Marozzi died at the Hudson Street Hospital Tuesday from the effects of a gunshot wound received while hunting near Orange, N. J., a week before. He was twenty-five years old, and a native of Italy. Since his fifteenth year he had been a trusted employe of Vve. Guerin et Fils, dealers in silks.

—Mr. Jacob Riis, author of "How the Other Half Lives," will address the first Winter meeting of De Vereeniging (the Men's Club) in the parlor of the Collegiate Church, Seventy-seventh Street and West End Avenue, on Friday, Dec. 11, at 8 P. M. He will speak of "The Tenement House." Men will be cordially welcomed.

—Mrs. Estelle Leonora Salomon has brought suit to have deeds made by her father, William Campbell, a wealthy wallpaper manufacturer, set aside. The deceased left his daughter $75,000, while the bulk of his estate was given to Mrs. Ash. The daughter claims that undue influence was used upon Mr. Campbell.

—Postmaster Dayton has been informed by telegraph from Tacoma, Washington, that mails from China and Japan have arrived at that port per steamer Macduff. They are due to arrive here on the morning of Dec. 14. Mails for China and Japan will close at the General Post Office, this city, at 6:30 P. M., Dec. 13 and 19.

—On the North German Lloyd steamship Fulda, which arrived yesterday, was the body of Lieut. Gov. John J. Fraser of New Brunswick. Gov. Fraser, who was accompanied by his wife, was taken ill on the Fulda's outward trip to the Mediterranean, and died at Genoa of pneumonia. The body was embalmed, and Mrs. Fraser is returning with it to New Brunswick.

—The testimony having been closed in the suit brought by creditors of the defunct Madison Square Bank against the stockholders to compel them to make up a deficiency of 50 per cent., Justice Stover yesterday took the papers and reserved decision. The receivers of the bank have paid 50 cents on the dollar, and the suit was instituted to compel the stockholders to make up the balance, $500,000.

—A benefit concert will be given Sunday evening, Dec. 13, by the Whitney Opera Company at the Broadway Theatre for the purpose of securing funds for Dr. Gallagher and other Irish-Americans lately discharged from English prisons. The participants will be Fred C. Whitney, Amanda Fabris, Louise M. Mergot, Grace Golden, Mat Eugene, Bruce Paget, Samuel G. Slade, George O'Donnell, Frank M. Marston, B. Francis Gilder, solo pianist, and Albert McGuckin, musical director.

—The Military Order of the Foreign Wars of the United States, New York Commandery, held its annual meeting last night in the Brevoort House. These officers were elected: Commander—David Banks; Vice Commander—Brig. Gen. Stewart L. Woodford; Secretary—Robert Webb Morgan; Treasurer—George Livingston Nichols; Registrar—Dwight Lathrop Elmendorf; Judge Advocate—Brig. Gen. James M. Varnum; Surgeon—Clarkson Crosby Schuyler, M. D.; Chaplain—The Rev. Morgan Dix, D. D.; Deputy Secretary—Jacob T. Van Wyck.

Brooklyn.

—The last tax sale for arrears of payment, conducted by Register Henry A. Powell, netted $42,559.68. Fifty-six parcels altogether were sold.

—It was announced yesterday that Frederick E. Crane, second assistant under District Attorney Backus, will resign his position, to take effect Jan. 1. He wishes to give more attention to his private business.

—The Rev. Dr. Robert C. Hallock, who resigned the pastorate of the Park Congregational Church last Summer, has accepted a call to the Presbyterian Church at Clinton, N. Y. Dr. Hallock intends to supplement his duties there with a course of study at Hamilton College.

—Capt. Halstead P. Fowler, commanding Company E, Twenty-third Regiment, has tendered his resignation to Col. Smith. Capt. Fowler's resignation and that of Capt. Whitney of Company D have been forwarded to Albany. It is said that Major D. K. Case and Capt. George F. Hamlin of Company I will resign early next year.

—Daniel Reynolds, indicted for shooting Quinton C. Stone, proprietor of the Brooklyn Hotel, at Washington and Concord Streets, Oct. 24, was convicted before Judge Aspinall, in the Kings County Court, yesterday morning. He was a Bryan man, and shot several persons because they favored McKinley.

—Editor William R. Thompson's verdict for $10,000 against Lawyer George A. Blauvelt of 249 Broadway, New York, for alienating the affections of Thompson's wife, was yesterday morning set aside by Justice Smith, in the Supreme Court, on the ground that it was excessive. Mrs. Thompson secured a divorce from her husband, and married Blauvelt. The suit was tried last month in Rockland County.

—The eighteenth of Abram Ray Tyle's organ recitals in the New York Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of New York Avenue and Dean Street, Brooklyn, will occur to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock. Mr. Louis Mollenhauer, violinist, and Miss Miriam Gilmer, the contralto soloist of the church, will assist. The programme will consist of the works of Guilmant, Gounod, West, de Berot, Jensen, Brewer, and Mendelssohn.

—John A. Wayne, the colored man who is serving a term in Sing Sing for manslaughter as an accomplice of Arthur Mayhew, under sentence of death for the murder of Stephen Powell, at Hempstead, was yesterday brought before Justice Keogh to make a statement in line with a recent confession. He said his testimony on the trial, when he said Mayhew killed Powell, was false, and that his whole testimony was a pack of lies.

Long Island.

—The Charles J. Rickman Council of the Irish National Alliance has been organized in Long Island City, with a membership of fifty. Its officers are: President—James King; Vice President—James Carroll; Financial Secretary—M. O'Farrell; Recording Secretary—E. O. Haire; Treasurer—Charles Cameron.

New Jersey.

—The Young Men's Christian Association of Jersey City yesterday removed from its old home on Wayne Street, which it surrendered to satisfy a mortgage. It has secured quarters in Hasbrouck Hall, where it will establish reading rooms and a library.

—John McKnight, a homeless man, well known about Jersey City, was found sick in the street yesterday, and in the City Hospital he became insane. He insisted that he was Major McKinley, and offered Warden Osborne a place in his Cabinet. He will be sent to the asylum at Snake Hill.

—A rumor was current in Jersey City yesterday that the award of a new water contract would be investigated by the Grand Jury. So far as could be learned, the rumor is merely based on the fact that Frank O. Cole, who is opposed to making any water contract, is foreman of the Grand Jury.

—At a conference between Mayor Wanser, the Finance Commissioners, the Street and Water Commissioners, and the City Engineers in Jersey City yesterday it was agreed to draw plans for a comprehensive sewerage system for the eastern slope of the Hudson City district. The Ravine Road sewer will be reconstructed.

—At the annual meeting of the Hoboken Railroad, Warehouse and Steamship Connecting Company yesterday in Hoboken the following Directors were elected: Col. E. A. Stevens, Richard Stevens, Robert L. Stevens, C. Albert Stevens, Palmer Campbell, E. A. S. Lewis, Charles Chapin, and William A. Macy. Palmer Campbell was elected General Manager.

—Henry Othersen, who was accused of assaulting Henry and Gesine Steffens as they lay in bed at their home, 37 Park Avenue, Hoboken, on the night of Dec. 3, was yesterday acquitted in the Court of Special Sessions at Jersey City. Steffens and his wife were unable to swear that Othersen struck them. He testified that he slept in an adjoining room and knew nothing of the assault until he was awakened by Steffens.

—Chancellor McGill, at Jersey City, yesterday granted a rule to show cause why the Hackettstown Aqueduct Company should not be restrained from constructing an aqueduct to supply the City of Hackettstown with water. The complainant, Ezra K. Sequine of Jersey City, alleges that the company proposes to draw water from Mill Hill Brook, which runs through a farm he owns and only furnishes water enough for farm purposes. The writ is returnable next Monday.

—Maresi, the New York caterer, yesterday brought suit against Major Robert G. Smith and Lieut. John J. Broderick of the Fourth Regiment, N. G. N. J., to recover $637.50. At the ball with which the regiment opened its armory in January, 1894, Major Smith and Lieut. Broderick were the Supper Committee. They contracted with Maresi for 950 suppers. The bill was to be $848. When Maresi arrived at the armory, he says, 2,500 persons were present, and he increased the supper order. For the extras he charged $637.50, and the committee has refused to pay it.

4,000 Dozen Initial Handkerchiefs

are now on our shelves, provided for the holiday demand of the next few days. They are all hand-embroidered and all pure linen.

Ladies' 25c., 35c., 50c., $1, & $2 each.
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is especially equipped in all its departments to meet individual preferences, and in nothing is there a greater variety of taste than in the choice of handkerchiefs when size, weight, width of hem, pattern, etc., are considered.

James McCutcheon & Co.

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THREE BROADWAY STORES:
At Prince.
At Warren.
At Thirty-second.

These sort of days will quickly convince you that six pounds of overcoat is worth a ton of cough drops; when convinced come here with the assurance of finding just the right thing.

Styles from the bicycle reefer to the "great coat"; cloths so many weaves and finish it alm

Friday
December 11-1896

The New York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

MARIE BARBERI ACQUITTED

THE JURY DECIDES THE CASE IN LESS THAN AN HOUR.

Scenes of Excitement in Court at the Close of the Trial—The Woman Thanks the Jurors—Returns to Her Home.

Marie Barberi is a free woman. She was acquitted at 5:45 o'clock yesterday afternoon of the charge of murder. The jury was out less than an hour.

An eager crowd filled the courtroom, awaiting the verdict. The attendants warned the people that no demonstration should be made, under penalty of being committed for contempt.

When the jury announced the verdict of not guilty most of those in court looked pleased. One man started to cheer, when an attendant grabbed him by the shoulders, and he changed his mind.

The women present smiled, as though delighted. Marie herself smiled. Otherwise her face was expressionless.

When the jurymen were passing out Marie shook hands with each one, and thanked him in broken English. The jurors returned her greeting as though it had been a pleasure to acquit her.

Her aged mother came over from among the spectators and threw her arms about Marie's neck. The mother sobbed with joy and then cried in a subdued way as she clasped her daughter closely to her.

Discharged from Custody.

Marie was led to the bar and discharged.

Mrs. Foster, a missionary, took the young Italian woman out into a private hall and led her up stairs from the crowd that waited to see how the acquitted woman would act. The two passed out from the building at another entrance and started for the Tombs, where Marie wanted to say goodbye to Mrs. Smith, the matron. Before the two had reached the entrance to the prison another crowd had gathered and stared at the missionary and her companion. They continued staring through the barred door after the two had passed in.

Mrs. Foster said Marie would pass the night with her parents and to-day would go into the country for a rest. Marie remained at the Tombs but a few minutes. Then she went to the law offices of Friend, House & Grossman, where she greeted a large number of friends. She held communication by telephone with her friend the Countess Di Braza, who had just returned to the city. Then she communicated the news of her acquittal to Mrs. Sage, the matron at Sing Sing, who had shown her the greatest kindness during her incarceration there.

Mrs. Foster will probably get Marie some light employment after she has rested.

Last of the Trial.

When Judge Gildersleeve opened the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court yesterday, Fred B. House, senior counsel for Marie Barberi, began the closing argument. He made a powerful plea for his client, reciting the wrongs which she had suffered, and dwelling with emphasis upon the evidence tending to show that the woman is an epileptic.

He said that the defense had shown by medical testimony of the highest character that a person suffering from psychical epilepsy could commit an act and be unconscious of it, and yet afterward have some recollection of it. The testimony of the witnesses showed that Marie Barberi was an epileptic of the psychical type. It came to her by inheritance from a family whose blood was tainted with the disease. Such an epileptic was no more legally or morally responsible for her acts than one suffering from other forms of mental aberration.

Assistant District Attorney McIntyre began his address to the jury immediately after recess.

Charge to the Jury.

After Mr. McIntyre had concluded summing up for the prosecution, Justice Gildersleeve announced that a recess of ten minutes would be taken. He began his charge at 3:45 o'clock. In opening he complimented the jury warmly, saying that the patience they had shown throughout a long and tedious trial was indeed praiseworthy. The Justice recited the allegations against the prisoner, and told of the murder of Cataldo. He then gave a short history of the defense—the alleged irresponsibility. The different degrees of murder were explained to the jury.

"If Marie Barberi," said the Judge, "had not power enough to restrain her from doing the act alleged, or if you believe that the crime was premeditated, then she cannot be excused upon the plea of irresponsibility. If you believe she was of unsound mind, she is not responsible. The facts surrounding the act must determine the presence or absence of intent or premeditation.

Responsibility for Crime.

"According to our laws, a person who is insane cannot be convicted of a capital crime. But everybody who commits a crime is regarded sane, until proved otherwise. As to the expert testimony, you know that in many material facts the doctors did not agree. Which was right? That is what you, gentlemen of the jury, must determine."

The Judge said Dr. Hamilton a warm compliment, saying that he alone was the one whose testimony was not attacked by either side. The jurymen were cautioned not to lay too much stress upon the views of experts.

Just 1 hour and 2 minutes was taken up with the Justice's charge. Before retiring, the foreman of the jury asked to have a portion of the testimony of Mrs. Van Brunt, a station-house matron, read, relating to the condition of Marie's physical health at the time of her arrest. The request was granted. The jury retired at 4:56, and at 5:45 returned the verdict of not guilty.

HISTORY OF THE CASE.

The Killing of Cataldo and the Woman's Two Trials.

The crime for which Marie Barberi underwent two trials was the murder of her lover, Dominico Cataldo, April 26, 1895. Cataldo had promised to marry her, but in spite of repeated solicitation refused to keep the promise.

On the day of the murder Marie went to a saloon at 428 East Thirteenth Street, where Cataldo was playing cards. Here she asked him to fulfill his promise. Cataldo said sneeringly: "Only hogs marry." He was sitting in a chair at the time. Marie crept slowly behind him and made a motion as if to put her arms around his neck. Instead of doing this she drew his head back and cut his throat from ear to ear with an old razor she had concealed in her hand.

Her first trial was before Recorder Goff, and was begun July 8 of last year. The trial lasted two days and resulted in a verdict of guilty. She was then sentenced to be executed Aug. 19. Immediately after the trial the Countess di Braza and a number of prominent Italians interested themselves in the girl. Petitions for pardon were presented to Gov. Morton. He would do nothing further than to respite the girl.

The attorney for the defense in the first trial withdrew soon after the respite, and Friend & House took up the case, free of charge. They first took out an appeal from the verdict of the first trial. This was argued April 8 of this year, and resulted in a new trial being granted May 1.

After the decision, of the higher court was announced Marie was brought from Sing Sing Prison, where she had been confined as a condemned prisoner, to the Tombs. The second trial began Nov. 16, before Justice Gildersleeve, in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court.

Assistant District Attorney McIntyre appeared for the People, while Marie was defended by Friend & House. The defense was assisted by Frederick B. Hymes, a medico-legal expert. The defense in the second trial was insanity. An effort was made to prove that by reason of inherited epilepsy Marie was not responsible for her act. After seventeen days of actual trial work, the jury agreed with this theory, and to-day Marie is free.

STEINWAY'S MANY BEQUESTS.

Distribution of the Deceased Manufacturer's Estate of $2,500,000.

The will of William Steinway was filed by Charles H. Steinway yesterday. It gives the value of the estate as $2,500,000. Of this, $2,000,000 is in personal property and $500,000 in real estate.

The following charitable bequests were made by the decedent: To the German Ladies' Society for Widows and Orphans, the German Hospital, the German Society of No. 13 Broadway, to the trustees of the Corporation of Steinway & Sons, for the benefit of the Steinway Free Circulating Library and Free Kindergarten of Steinway, L. I., and to the Union Church of Long Island City, $3,000 each. These bequests are then made to Mrs. Louisa Krusi of 276 Madison Street, and her four daughters, Wilhelmina, Annie, Louise, and Adolphine, $2,000 each.

To Louis Von Bernuth, son-in-law of the decedent, $5,000. To Julia Dorathea Cassebeer, a grand niece, $5,000. To Lilly Henrietta Toussaint, daughter of J. Otto Toussaint, "the dear friend of my wife," is bequeathed the interest on $5,000, to be paid semi-annually for five years, at the end of which time she is to receive the principal. The decedent directs that the income of $10,000 be paid to his two grandchildren, Meta Elizabeth and William Steinway Von Bernuth. When they attain their majority they are to receive the principal.

Dr. Alfred T. Roos, a nephew, who lives at Munich, Bavaria, is given $25,000. To his native town of Seesen, on the Hartz Mountains, Germany, Mr. Steinway bequeaths 5,000 German reichsmarks, one-half to go to the poor of the town and the balance to be expended on the improvement of Steinway Park of the town. The residue of the estate is to be so divided that one-fifth shall be given to his daughter, Paula Theoda Von Bernuth, and one-fifth to Ottilie Marie Clara Beatrice Steinway and Gertrude Margarita Steinway, infant daughters of George Augustus Steinway, the only son of the testator by his first wife, to share equally. This one-fifth is made subject to an annuity of $6,000, to be paid during his life, to George Augustus Steinway. The other three-fifths is to be divided equally between the testator's three infant children by his second wife, namely, William Richard, Theodore Edwin, and Maud Emily Louisa Steinway, each of whom is to receive one-fifth of this portion.

"If any of the beneficiaries contest the probate of this will then his or her share shall be regarded as not devised or bequeathed, and he or she shall have no interest or inheritance in the property."

The executors and trustees are Charles H. and Frederick T. Steinway, Louis Von Bernuth, and Paula Theoda Von Bernuth.

DUTY ON IMPORTED RICE.

Long Controversy Results in a Decision for the Government.

The long controversy in the Federal courts between importers and the United States Government concerning the proper rate of duty on imported "Patna" rice has resulted in a decision by Judge Wheeler of the United States Circuit Court in favor of the Government, represented in the particular suit at issue by Assistant United States District Attorney Henry C. Platt.

The importation was made by Dan Talmage's Sons of this city after the Wilson Tariff act of 1894. This bill altered the rice paragraph in the act of 1890 and defined uncleaned rice as rice free of outer hull and still having the inner cuticle on. The rice in controversy was free of outer hull and also had the inner cuticle taken out.

The Government claimed that the rice paragraph of 1894 was intended to cover all imported rice in any and every condition, and that the rice in controversy was cleaned rice within the meaning of the statute. The importers claimed that it was not the cleaned rice of commerce.

The Court held that the specific description of rice in the act of 1894 was intended to cover all imported rice, and that the commercial understanding as to rice must give way to the statutory definition, and judgment was accordingly rendered for the Government.

PAPER MAKERS CONFERRING.

They Are Trying to Find a Way to Stop Ruinous Competition.

There is a possibility that the print paper manufacturers—that is, the manufacturers of paper generally used by newspapers and in that class of work—will soon come to an agreement that will put an end to the present ruinous competition. There are between thirty and forty of these mills in the country, and their representatives have been conferring since Oct. 1, and something definite may be accomplished at a general meeting which it is proposed to hold after Christmas.

While the plans are yet embryonic, they embrace the general idea of dividing the country into territorial districts, wherein certain manufacturers will have the right to make and sell their especial kind of paper. A general agency may be formed to take charge of export trade.

Among the parties interested are Warner Miller of the Herkimer Paper Company, the Messrs. Fullerton and Brockelbank of the Manufacturers', A. Fagenstecher of the Fall Mountain, W. W. Brown of the Berlin Falls, Alvin Ricord of the Jay, William E. Spies of the Glens Falls, Hugh J. Chisholm of the Otis Falls, and William A. Russell of the Fall Mountain Paper Company.

SWEPT UNDER A FERRYBOAT.

Unknown Man Drowned in the North River Yesterday.

The ferryboat Newburg was crossing from Weehawken to the Harrison Street slip at about 4:30 yesterday morning when Capt. Frantz saw a man astride a capsized boat floating down stream. He was in about the middle of the river.

The ferryboat was sent as near the skiff as possible. The man shouted "Save me" and James Higgins, a deckhand, threw him a life-preserver. As he did not grasp it, though it went within easy reach, Higgins tied the rope around his waist and swam out. The rope, however, was not long enough to allow him to reach the man, who would not swim the few feet between them nor answer Higgins's appeals to him.

The water was so cold that Higgins did not dare attempt a rescue without the rope. He was drawn back and the rope was again thrown to the man. He caught it and was drawn to the boat. When about half way up, however, he lost hold of it and was swept under the ferryboat.

Bridge Car Off the Track.

A derailed motor car on Brooklyn Bridge again stopped traffic for about an hour yesterday. The accident occurred at noon. The car jumped the track on the New York side. Shuttle trains were made up and run on the south track until the trackmen replaced the car. The cause of the accident is not known, but it is supposed to have been the unfamiliarity of the employes with the new motor machinery.

GREATER CITY'S FINANCES

PROBLEMS THE CHARTER MEN MUST CONSIDER.

It Is Thought that Much of the Present System in Force in This City Will Be Adopted—The Taxation Plan.

The Draft Committee of the Greater New York Commission will meet to-morrow at Columbia College to continue its labors. The members of this committee have been working so hard of late that a few days' rest was found necessary. The chapter regarding the Health Department was so long that the business of making a critical review of it was divided among the members with instructions to report to-morrow.

The chapters which will define the financial part of the charter have also been under consideration this week, and they are among the most important parts of the work. It is proposed, as already stated in THE NEW YORK TIMES, that the present financial system, with some slight changes, now in force in New York City, shall be applied to the Greater New York.

It is proposed that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, which is at present the important part of the city's financial system, shall be continued in its present form with the exception that the President of the proposed Municipal Assembly shall have the seat in the board which is now occupied by the President of the Board of Aldermen.

In the discussion of the proposed financial system of the greater city it has been inevitable that the matter of adjusting matters so that the city should spend only the monies that have been collected from taxes should be considered. This is the old revenue-bond question. At present the expenditures for any given year begin with Jan. 1, but the taxes which meet those expenditures do not fall due until Oct. 1 following. The money to meet the current indebtedness between January and June is raised by the issue of revenue bonds. This disparity between the time a tax budget goes into effect and the time at which the taxes begin to flow into the City Treasury is one of the ancient woes of this city. It is a cause of expense for which various remedies have been suggested and none ever adopted. It is estimated that these revenue bonds cost the city from $250,000 to $350,000 a year, according to the condition of the money market.

Problem Respecting Expense.

Among the methods suggested to obviate this expense during the past few years has been one that proposed an issue of bonds under authority of the Legislature to provide for the forty or forty-five million dollars necessary to meet the emergency. It has been proposed that these bonds should run for a period of forty or fifty years, and that a sinking fund should be created, into which an amount equal to the average interest on the revenue bonds and an additional $400,000 or $500,000 per year should be placed.

It has been calculated that the average interest and the apportionment of the $400,000 or $500,000 annually by the Board of Estimate would furnish a fund large enough at the end of the time for which these special bonds were issued to pay for the bonds. It has also been proposed that arrangements should be made whereby one-fifth of the amount involved in the present system of revenue bonds should be added to the tax budget each year for the next five years, and that by this means the receipt of taxes could be made to conform to the time at which moneys received from these taxes could be paid out. In other words, the suggestions have been that the city should use its own money every year to pay its current debts, and that it should not be a borrower for the greater part of each fiscal year.

The problem has always been regarded as a serious one, and it could not be learned yesterday that anything would be incorporated in the new charter which would solve it. In fact, from the information obtained by a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES, it is probable and almost certain that this curious and expensive condition of affairs will be left as it is by the new charter, and that until some further legislation is had, the city must still be a borrower in the money markets for the greater part of each year.

Against the scheme of issuing bonds under legislative authority has been advanced the argument that such a course might bring the city debt dangerously near the Constitutional limit. Against the plan of adjusting the matter by adding one-fifth each year for five years to the budget has been advanced the claim that this would make the tax rate for these five years so high that there would be a vigorous protest against it from the taxpayers.

While it seems certain now that no remedial action will be taken in drawing the charter, it is very certain that the financial portion of the document will not be agreed on for days, if not weeks.

Greater New York's Taxation.

The plan now is to adopt the New York City scheme of taxation for the Greater New York. There are now three Tax Commissioners. It is proposed that the charter shall make the number four.

As already told in THE NEW YORK TIMES, it is proposed to have five boroughs in the Greater New York—the borough of Manhattan, which shall be south of the Harlem; the borough of the Bronx, which shall be north of the Harlem; the borough of Brooklyn, which shall include the present City of Brooklyn, and the boroughs of Queens and Richmond.

The Municipal Assembly will consist of a Board of Councilmen and a Board of Aldermen. The Councilmen, who will form the upper house, will be elected from ten Council districts. Five of these Council districts will be in the present New York City, three in Brooklyn, and one each in Queens and Richmond. It is probable that the Council districts in the present New York City and in Brooklyn will each have four Councilmen, and that those in Queens and Richmond will have two Councilmen each. There will be a President of the Council, making thirty-seven in all. The Aldermen will be elected from the Senate districts which are within the territory of Greater New York. There will be four or five Aldermen from each Assembly district.

It has been practically decided by the Draft Committee to recommend the continuance of the Bi-Partisan Police Commission for the Greater New York.

The Board of Public Improvements will take the place of the Department of Public Works. The board will be made up of the Commissioners of Water, Street Paving, Sewers, Gas and Electricity, and the other proposed departments which are to be made out of bureaus in the present Department of Public Works. All these proposed departments will have branches in the boroughs, and each Commissioner will have his deputy in each borough.

As already stated in these columns, there will, as now proposed, be a Board of the Borough in each borough. This board will be made up of a President of the Borough, to be elected by the people, and of the Councilmen and Aldermen, within the confines of each borough. The public improvements in the boroughs must originate with the Borough Boards, which can only recommend improvements to the Municipal Assembly.

Vreeland Makes a Statement.

Several rumors about the equipment of the Fourth, Sixth, and Eighth Avenue lines by the Metropolitan Street Railway Company were disposed of yesterday in a statement by President H. H. Vreeland. No underground electric system has yet been adopted. The system, however, will be one which will not cost more than $40,000 a mile of single track. The Lenox Avenue line cost $125,000 a mile of single track, because the work had been completed for a cable line. Work will begin in the Spring on the three lines. Traffic will not be stopped. Side tracks, loops and switches will be used. The construction of the conduits will be as rapid as possible.

NEEDS OF THE SUB-TREASURY.

Assistant Treasurer Jordan Asks for More Money and More Help.

Assistant United States Treasurer Conrad N. Jordan has written a letter to the Treasury Department setting forth the necessity of an immediate improvement in the conditions existing at the Sub-Treasury in New York. In asking for appropriations for the maintenance of the Sub-Treasury for 1897-98, Mr. Jordan requests that Congress make an increased allowance if a serious breakdown in the machinery of the institution is to be avoided.

The aggregate of the estimate submitted by Assistant Treasurer Jordan is $206,000, which is $11,470 more than the appropriation for the current year. He asks for additional assistant tellers—two in the $1,000 grade; three in the $900 grade, and three in the $800 grade. A request is also made for the allowance of two additional messengers, one at $900 and one at $850. This addition to the office staff is asked for in order that the present overworked force may be relieved, and also that annual vacations may be allowed, as in other branches of the Government service. The constantly increasing volume of work at the New York Sub-Treasury has not only made the granting of adequate vacations impossible, but it has required the employes to work an hour longer each day than is usual in other Federal offices.

Attention is called in Mr. Jordan's letter to the fact that, although two-thirds of all the business handled by United States Sub-Treasuries is done in New York, the annual appropriation for the New York Sub-Treasury is much less than that for the other offices. For the current year the New York office has less than $195,000, while the amount appropriated to carry on the other offices is about $228,000. Much of this disproportion is attributed to the tendency to maintain the stereotyped form without due regard to the changed conditions. Continued disregard of the growing needs of the New York office, Mr. Jordan declares, will inevitably work harm, as well as cast discredit upon the Federal money institutions.

Mr. Jordan repeats his recommendation for an increase of the compensation of the Deputy Assistant Treasurer and the Cashier from $4,200 to $5,000. The last mentioned amount, he explains, will be but half as much as is paid by first-class private institutions for similar service, and it is the same as the present compensation of the cashier of the Custom House. The Assistant Treasurer further asks that the compensation of the Assistant Cashier and Vault Clerk be increased from $3,200 to $3,400; that the pay of the engineer and assistant engineer be advanced $100 and $80, respectively, and that two additional night watchmen be provided for at $720 per annum each.

Mr. Jordan says: "In order to have the building properly guarded I have been compelled to detail other employes for this service, in case of absence or illness of the regular watch force. This was limited to six, notwithstanding the repeated requests of my predecessors and myself. This number permits only two reliefs of three men each, which is manifestly insufficient for the proper protection of a building carrying frequently a balance of $200,000,000 and over in actual cash."

NO EXTRA SESSION WANTED.

Col. Conger Tells of the Needs of the Business Men.

"The business men of the country, so far as I have learned their sentiments, do not want an extra session of Congress to revise the tariff. They want the present session to modify the Dingley bill, and pass it, or pass some other measure which will increase the country's revenue, and thus consider the matter settled, so that business may be free from the disturbing influence of a tariff discussion."

This was the reply made by Col. A. L. Conger of Ohio, yesterday, to a question of a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES. Col. Conger has been prominent as a Republican in Ohio politics for some years. He is a manufacturer of agricultural implements, and is interested in factories in Syracuse, Akron, Ohio; Pullman, Ill., and one in Canada, that employ at times from 10,000 to 15,000 men.

"I have recently been in Pennsylvania and through New England," he said. "Business is improving to some extent, although slowly. The confidence of business men was restored by the result of the election. Many mills and factories have started up, but these are simply filling existing orders. So far as it goes, the increase in business is a good sign, but it will be a considerable time before what is known as general prosperity will return.

"The United States Senators could do a great deal toward helping the return of prosperity if they would pay more attention to the business of the country and less to the politics of their particular party. I believe it is possible for the present session of Congress to pass some revenue measure which will obviate the necessity for an extra session. The silver Senators who refuse to act with the Republicans come from States where business is small at best, and they seem to have little appreciation of the injury they may bring to the country by their action. They profess to be working in the interests of silver. They ought to know they stand absolutely no show of getting any concessions toward the free coinage of silver.

"I believe there are Democrats enough, who appreciate the demands of business, who would join with the Republicans in some changes of the Wilson bill, which would be approved by the President. One thing is needed in this country—more business men and fewer professional politicians in the legislative and administrative departments of the Government."

S. A. DUTTON CONVICTED.

The Testimony Showed Him Connected with Large Swindling Plans.

Stephen A. Dutton, the alleged swindler, who has been on trial for the past three weeks charged with swindling Lily Alys Godfrey out of Washington real estate valued at $55,000, was convicted before Justice Newburger, in Part II. of General Sessions, yesterday.

The evidence brought out during the trial connected Dutton with several gigantic attempts at swindling in the past. Among his intended victims had been Mrs. Hetty A. Green. Dutton's connection with Charles H. McLaughlin was also established.

Dutton was accused of inducing Miss Godfrey and her mother to transfer the Washington real estate to him in return for the property and plant of the Scott Ice and Coal Company at One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street and the Harlem River. He represented the value of the property and plant at $155,000. It was proved that the ice and coal company was worthless, and that Dutton had no claim on the property.

Dutton was remanded to the Tombs for sentence next week, Tuesday.

Found Diversion in a Church.

Many peculiar incidents happen in the Metropolitan Temple, in this city, of which S. Parkes Cadman is pastor. One Sunday evening not long ago a well-dressed young man strolled aimlessly into the temple, and, becoming interested in the services, advanced to the altar and expressed a desire to reform. He said that he had been gambling in a near-by resort all the afternoon, and, hard luck clinging to him persistently, he had thrown down his cards in disgust and had started out to seek some other diversion. He had found the diversion in a different way from what he had expected, but he was satisfied. Under the influence of Dr. Cadman's preaching he had concluded to eschew gaming for all time.

MOODY'S WAR SPIRIT RISES

OBJECTS TO MUSIC HALLS AND LABOR ON THE SABBATH.

Again States His Opposition to Sunday Newspapers—Punishment of Disobedience — Books for Sing Sing Prisoners.

Evangelist Moody spoke again on "The Ten Commandments" yesterday morning in Cooper Union to a large audience. He repeated to some extent his remarks of the day before regarding Sunday newspapers, and then he assailed the surface railroads for working their employes seven days a week. He scored the music halls, too, and said that some of the songs which they put before their audiences were worse than anything ever heard in the ancient city of Sodom.

The entire congregation, under the lead of Mr. Sankey, sang the hymns "When the Mists Have Rolled Away" and "Saved by Grace" at the opening of the exercises. Mr. Moody next offered prayer, and then he proceeded to tell of some letters he had received. One was from a workingman, now unemployed, who wanted a special afternoon service held for men out of work. The evangelist said all such men would be welcome at their regular afternoon meeting, and that they had all along been invited to come. Another correspondent had received the book "The Way to God," which Mr. Moody sent him. This man wrote: "I was unemployed when I accepted Christ in Cooper Union on Nov. 30. On that very day a Chicago firm wrote offering me a position as traveling salesman, and I have been successful ever since."

His Idea of Newspapers.

Mr. Moody started the preaching by expressing his gladness at the newspapers printing what he said about the Sunday newspaper. "It was very good of them," he said, "but I suppose they will go for me in editorials.

"Some people say that I have been writing for Sunday papers, but I never wrote a line for one of them. If the work," he added, "of the Sunday paper can be done during the week, leaving very little to be done on the Sabbath, why can't the work for Monday's paper be done on Saturday? There is not a minister in the city who would not furnish the manuscript of his Sunday sermon on the day before."

The preacher next referred to Sunday traveling. "I never use the horse cars," said he. "When a corporation makes a man work for seven days in the week, then I get out and foot it.

"I wish we had 1,000 Parkhursts and Comstocks to put an end to the music halls."

Mr. Moody advised the ministers to go to these places and see if any of their congregation were present. "Mothers, I am informed, bring their children to such places. Isn't it dreadful!"

"I think the Church should stop such things. Any man who puts such things on the stage is doing the devil's work."

Afternoon Meeting.

As the afternoon meetings draw to a close, crowding is becoming noticeable in all parts of the hall. Two-thirds of the audience consisted of women at yesterday's service. Some of them carried little infants in their arms. Among the sacred songs in which the congregation joined, were, "My Jesus as Thou Wilt" and "Come Unto Me, Ye Weary." Mr. Birkholz led the choir and Mr. Sankey sang alone the hymn, "Ninety-and-Nine."

At the taking up of the usual offering Mr. Moody made an appeal for liberal subscriptions, so that as many books as possible might be placed in the hands of the prisoners when he went to Sing Sing next week. The sermon which Mr. Moody gave was on "Obedience."

"If it is impossible to please God without faith, you will find it impossible to please God without obedience," he began.

"Misery and sorrow in many a family today are on account of disobedience. We all remember that when we were children and obedient we were very happy; when disobedient we were unhappy.

"That's all there is to it after all. We are nothing now but big children. If we learn the lesson of obedience it will be peace and joy all the time.

"There are hundreds of men of wealth and position whose lives are miserable because they are going against the law of God. Others have been obedient to the heavenly vision, and the smile of Heaven is upon them.

"My friends, you can take your choice to-day. Is not the trouble of this Nation coming through disobedience and disloyalty to God? Are we not reaping what we have sown? Repent, come and obey the voice of God, and prosperity will come again. Martin Luther said he would rather obey than work a miracle."

Funeral of a Centenarian.

Nathan T. Webb, a veteran of the war of 1812, who died at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Etta Downward, 104 West Sixty-third Street, Tuesday, was buried yesterday in the Flower Hill Cemetery. Simple services were conducted in Mrs. Downward's parlor at noon by the Rev. Leighton Williams, pastor of the Amity Baptist Church. Mention was made of the fact that the old soldier, who was 100 years and 5 days old when he died, had recently lost a comrade who passed away at the age of ninety-three years. The veteran who was buried yesterday was a member of a Grand Army post in Elmira, this State, and, having resided in New York for less than a year, he had formed no acquaintances among the Grand Army men here, consequently there were not many Grand Army men at the funeral.

The only relic which the centenarian left of his early military career was an old gun of the period of 1812. He bequeathed that interesting firearm to Mrs. Downward's son.

The Accused Steamer Inspectors.

The taking of testimony in the investigation of the charges against local Steam Vessel Inspectors was concluded before the court of inquiry in the Federal Building yesterday. Capt. Fairchild was recalled and denied that politicians had induced him to favor the Catherine Whiting. He also denied Inspector Pitchford's testimony as to his use of passes. He then made a general denial of every charge made against him. The prosecution called Capt. Henry Beebe, formerly of the Havana, who testified that the vessel was in bad condition when she was brought from Baltimore. Capt. Fairchild wrote him a letter ordering him not to interfere in the matter of repairs, or he would get no inspection. The case will be summed up at 10 o'clock this morning.

Attachments Against Tattersalls.

Deputy Sheriff Carraher has received two attachments against Tattersalls of New York, Limited, one for $792, in favor of Alexander Howell, on an assigned claim for legal services performed by Walter L. McCorkle, and the other for $390, in favor of Patrick A. Nolan, for services as an accountant. Both were obtained on the ground that it is a foreign corporation, organized under the laws of Great Britain. The Sheriff put a keeper in the office, at 873 Seventh Avenue, and attached the bank account of about $600. One of the officers of the company said the claims would be settled.

IN MR. STEINWAY'S PLACE.

Charles Stewart Smith Elected Rapid Transit Commissioner.

The Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners, at their meeting yesterday, adopted resolutions on the death of William Steinway, and elected Charles Stewart Smith a member of the commission to succeed Mr. Steinway.

The resolutions, in part, are as follows:

"William Steinway, a member of this board, died at his home in this city Nov. 30, 1896. In point of service upon boards charged with duties affecting the transit problem within the City of New York he was the senior member of this commission. Of earnest convictions, his diligence in the performance of his duties is well shown by the fact that, even stricken by his final illness, he urged his colleagues to meet at his bedside to perform a duty which he deemed of importance to the community. Firmly imbued with the best tradition of the country of his birth, and holding it in affectionate remembrance, he was nevertheless a loyal and patriotic citizen of the country of his adoption.

"A patron of arts and science; a founder of a great business; a generous supporter of many charities, a man of honest thoughts and outspoken convictions, he earned and deserved the affection and respect of the citizens of the City of New York."

There were a dozen candidates for the vacant position, presented either in personal letters or by petition. The name of Charles B. Stover was presented in a petition signed by Bishop Henry C. Potter, Felix Adler, Jacob H. Schiff, Albert Shaw, R. Fulton Cutting, Oscar S. Straus, and others. Labor organizations also favored him.

Only two names, however, were placed in nomination. President Alexander E. Orr nominated Charles Stewart Smith. Mr. Starin presented the name of David F. Porter. Mr. Starin, however, gave the only vote for his candidate, and then, on his motion, the vote for Mr. Smith was made unanimous.

Secretary Delafield said, after the meeting, that the commission had spent over an hour discussing routes and general plans. When asked what was being done with the underground plans and routes prepared by Engineer Parsons some weeks ago, he said: "I can only say that due progress is being made on the subject, but I cannot say when the commission will be ready to make public their plans."

Charles Stewart Smith, the new Commissioner, is a well-known business man. He is a Director of the Fourth National Bank and of the United States Trust Company, and Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, of which organization he has also served as President. He was Chairman of the Executive Committee of Seventy. Mr. Smith was formerly in the dry goods business, but retired from active trade some years ago.

PURITAN IN COMMISSION.

Monitor Started Twenty-one Years Ago Will See Active Service.

The monitor Puritan, the heaviest warship of her class in the United States Navy, was formally placed in commission at the navy yard, Brooklyn, at 1:30 P. M. yesterday. A large crowd of civilians witnessed the ceremony.

The Puritan has been practically ready for cruising since September, but it has been difficult to obtain a crew. Only 100 of her complement of 195 were on board yesterday. They were taken from the Vermont to the Puritan on the tug Traffic. The officers and crew were drawn up on either side of the quarter deck at 1:30 P. M. F. J. Higginson, Captain of the yard, then turned the monitor over to her commander, Capt. John Bartlett, who read his orders from the Secretary of the Navy and declared the Puritan to be in commission. Then the flags were run up, the band struck up "America," and the officers and crew saluted the flag.

The officers of the Puritan are Capt. John R. Bartlett, Lieut. Commander J. R. Selfridge, Lieuts. Knight, Cook, and Whittlesey, Ensign C. M. Stone, Chief Engineer George Cowie, and Paymaster R. Frazer.

The original Puritan was designed by Ericsson in 1864. She is of the same design as the Terror, Amphitrite, and Monterey. Experts consider her one of the most formidable vessels of the navy, either for offensive or defensive operations. She has been in process of construction for twenty-one years, and differs materially from the original designs. At one time she was in the hands of John Roach.

The monitor's length is 200 feet 3 inches; breadth, 60 feet 1½ inches; displacement, 6,000 tons; maximum indicated horse power, 3,700. She has two steel barbette turrets. Her armor is 14 inches thick on her water line, belt, and barbettes. Her main battery consists of four twelve-inch guns, in two turrets.

After coaling and taking on her ammunition, stores, and full complement of men, the Puritan will join Admiral Bunce's fleet, at Hampton Roads. This may take two weeks.

HEIGHT OF BUILDINGS.

Architects Giving Their Ideas as to Limits in Future.

The Committee on High Buildings of the Board of Trade and Transportation met yesterday afternoon to listen to the opinions of architects on the question of limiting the height of buildings. G. Waldo Smith presided. Among the architects present were George B. Post, President of the American Institute of Architects; John M. Carrere, Charles W. Clinton, James B. Baker, and G. Kramer Thompson.

The architects agreed that the height of buildings should be limited, but they differed as to how the limit should be placed.

Bruce Price suggested that any building higher than 100 feet above the curb level should have an unobstructed environment on all sides of 10 feet for every additional 50 feet or part thereof above the 100 feet level, excepting that against buildings already existing and having a dead party wall, a new building might be erected against, and to the full height of, such party wall, provided that all the conditions as to environment should apply on the remaining boundaries. In no event should any structure be erected to a greater height above the curb than five times its narrowest façade.

John M. Carrere presented some points in regard to engineering, sanitary, and other questions which the committee would have to consider. The next meeting will be held next Tuesday, when Superintendent of Buildings Constable will be heard.

Arrivals from Europe.

Among the passengers who arrived on incoming vessels yesterday were the following:

North German Lloyd Steamship Fulda, from Genoa, via Naples and Gibraltar—Count and Countess Brazza, Carlo Magenta, Italian Consul at New Orleans, and family; J. D. Peet, John W. Riddle, and Mr. and Mrs. H. Hartley.

North German Lloyd Steamship Spree, from Bremen and Southampton—W. S. Appleton, Jr., Rechid Bey Comte Czaykowski, Secretary of the Turkish Legation at Washington; Hugo Hoffmann, German Consul at Port Spain; Ernst Kraus and Carl Marcel.

No Park Property Missing.

Statements of an alleged shortage in the property of the Park Department appeared yesterday. It was stated that nearly 30,000 articles, including spades, rakes, picks, axes, and wagons, valued at $100,000, were missing. This statement was denied by Mayor Strong. At the office of the Commissioner of Accounts it was learned that an inventory shows more articles than the books call for, as worn out implements are included in the inventory, while they are checked off the department's books.

AT WORK ON FINAL BUDGET

MONEY FOR THE MAYOR'S OFFICE AND PARK SYSTEM.

Provision for Landscape Architect and More Funds to Look After the People's Pleasure Grounds—Allowance for Aldermen.

The work of making the final financial budget for 1897 was begun yesterday by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment in the Mayor's office.

Among the first things considered was the estimate of the expenses of the Mayor's office. This was fixed at $25,000, as follows: Mayor's salary, $10,000; secretary, $5,000; confidential clerk, $3,000; warrant and bond clerk, $2,500; two stenographers, $2,400; messenger, $1,400; Contingent Fund, $700.

To the Board of Aldermen was allowed $90,000, an increase of $1,200 for a stenographer. Controller Fitch said the office of stenographer had been abolished, so that a place for Michael F. Blake, the former Chief Clerk of the board, who was a capable official, could be established. Mr. Olcott favored the increase.

The Park Department was next taken up. President McMillan asked that $3,000 be allowed for the salary of a landscape architect. Park Commissioners Stiles and Cruger asked that the amount be made $5,000. It was said there had not been a landscape architect in the department since the death of Calvert Vaux, and that the board was now searching for a competent man for the place.

The Mayor was of the opinion that if proper attention were paid to the outlaying parks the city would gain by it. The amount asked for was allowed.

The Park Department applied for an additional $1,000 to be divided among the salaries of the purchasing agents of the department. Col. Cruger said in former years it had been a practice among some purchasing agents to receive commissions from houses where they made purchases.

"This practice," said Mr. Cruger, "has been broken up, and now we want to make the salaries of our agents such that the temptation to accept such commissions will not be so strong. If there is any suspicion attached to a man on this account he is forced to leave the department."

"If I knew a case where a man received such commissions," said the Controller, "I would lay the matter before the Grand Jury. I am glad to know, however, that honesty can be purchased for $1,000 in such matters, so I will vote for the increase asked for."

It was allowed. The Park Board had asked for $450,000 for labor maintenance, supplies, construction, and repairs, which was an increase in the total of these items of $50,000 over last year. Col. Cruger pointed out that the new small parks had to be cared for. The increase was allowed, as also was an increase of $10,000 for the new parks above the Harlem River.

The question of telephone charges created some discussion. The Controller said he understood that two of the Park Commissioners had telephones in their residences for which the city paid. Col. Cruger and President McMillan said that they had telephones.

"Don't you think you should pay the telephone charges out of your salary?" asked the Controller of the President of the board.

"I don't," he replied; "it is used almost exclusively for the business of the department."

Commissioner Stiles said that he paid his own telephone bills.

It was decided that the President of the Park Board, being a salaried officer, should pay for his own telephone, but, as the other members of the board are not salaried, they should be allowed telephones.

The total allowance finally fixed for the Park Board for next year was $1,330,000, which is an increase of $1,525 over the amount asked for, including the request for $5,000 for the landscape architect.

The item for the Mayor's Marshals' office was fixed at $12,800, as formerly.

STRANDED VESSEL WORKS OFF.

The Mishap to the British Steamer Radcliffe Not Serious.

The British steamship Clarissa Radcliffe, bound from Penarth, England, Nov. 24, for this port, went ashore on Great South Beach about a mile east of Smith's Point Life-Saving Station, early yesterday morning. There was a strong southwest wind blowing, but the weather was clear.

The life-savers got out their boat, and sent a line over the steamship, but no attention was paid to the line or to the life-savers by those aboard the British tramp. At daybreak it was noticed that the crew was engaged in throwing coal overboard to lighten her.

When word reached the city of the vessel's stranding, the Chapman Wrecking and Derrick Company dispatched the wrecking boat William E. Chapman to the scene. She left the city at 8 A. M., but before she reached Smith's Point the Radcliffe had worked off and was proceeding toward

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $3,000,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000.
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National
291 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

The State Trust Co.
190 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

WILLIAM FAHNESTOCK. R. B. DODSON.
(Member of New York Stock Exchange.)

FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
Brokers and Dealers in
Investment Securities,
2 Wall Street, N. Y.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE

Union Pacific Railway Co.
6 Per Cent.
Gold Collateral Trust Notes

At the request of a large proportion of the holders of the Notes above named, the undersigned have organized as a Committee for the purposes of a Plan and Agreement of Reorganization, copies of which will be furnished at the office of THE MERCANTILE TRUST CO., No. 120 Broadway, New York, and the AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST CO., Boston, on the 14th day of December, 1896.

On that date, and thereafter until the expiration of such time as shall be limited by the Committee, deposits of the Notes mentioned, subject to the terms of the Plan and Agreement, may be made at the office of the Trust Companies, which will issue temporary receipts exchangeable as soon as may be for engraved receipts to be listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

JOHN G. MOORE,
JAMES W. ALEXANDER,
EDWIN F. ATKINS, } Committee.

ALVIN W. KRECH, Secretary, 120 Broadway.
New York, December 5, 1896.

REORGANIZATION
OF THE
ST. JOSEPH & GRAND ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

To Holders of Certificates of Deposit issued by the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New York for First Mortgage Bonds, Second Mortgage Income Bonds, and the Capital Stock of the St. Joseph and Grand Island Railroad Company.

Referring to the Committee's advertisement, dated Nov. 25, 1896, notice is hereby given that the Second Installment of the Assessment of 6 per cent. on Second Mortgage Income Bonds and of 3 per cent. on Stock of the St. Joseph and Grand Island Railroad Company is due and payable on the twenty-second day of December, 1896, at the offices of the Central Trust Company, No. 54 Wall Street, New York City, the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, or Messrs. Melville, Fickus & Co., 75 Lombard Street, London, E. C.

First Mortgage Bonds not heretofore deposited will be received up to December 18, 1896, only on payment of penalty of 3 per cent.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman,
HENRY BUDGE,
WILLIAM L. BULL,
GORDON ABBOTT, } Committee.

WILLIAM STRAUSS, Counsel.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary, 54 Wall St., N. Y.
New York, December 11, 1896.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
First Mortgage Bonds
TERRE HAUTE & LOGANSPORT R. R.

More than a majority of the outstanding bonds having been deposited with the Committee, the Committee announces that it has fixed DECEMBER 31ST, 1896, as the limit for receiving deposits of bonds without penalty. Bonds received subsequent to that date will be subject to a penalty. Bondholders are urged to deposit bonds without delay at the NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST COMPANY, 46 WALL STREET, in order to participate in the benefits to accrue from the Committee's efforts.

The Committee proposes after January 1st, 1897, if defaulted interest meanwhile is not collected, to begin active proceedings.

MOSES L. SCUDDER, Chairman,
CHARLES E. JACKSON,
HENRY B. ELY, } Committee.

TAX EXEMPT
CITY OF BROOKLYN
(N. Y.)
REGISTERED 4s,
MATURING FROM 1920 TO 1932.

Price and particulars on application.

BERTRON & STORRS
40 Wall Street, New York.

THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY,
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE.
Baltimore, Md., December 7th, 1896.

To Holders of First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds of this Company, Dated January 1st, 1872—amount outstanding, $1,100,000.

Notice is hereby given that the principal of the said bonds, falling due January 1st, 1897, together with six months' interest thereon, will be paid on and after January 2d, proximo, at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, No. 65 Cedar Street, New York City.

This company will issue a new First Mortgage to secure Four and One-half Per Cent. Twenty-five-Year Gold Bonds, dated January 1st, 1897, interest payable semi-annually, July and January.

For particulars apply at the office of the company, No. 44 South Street, Baltimore, Maryland, or at the Guaranty Trust Company, No. 65 Cedar Street, New York City, not later than December 17th, 1896. C. K. LORD, President.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market dull and featureless. Money on call, 1½ to 2 per cent.

The market for securities still lags drearily. Yesterday's total transactions were hardly equal to what a single hour's business ought to amount to when Stock Exchange affairs are normal.

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All talk of London relations with our markets has disappeared—a rather remarkable fact, in view of the strenuous efforts that have been made by bear traders to create the impression that foreign investors are nervously selling out every American bond and share they own. That mythical liquidation doesn't deceive anybody now. It is as ineffective as showing bogus dispatches "in confidence."

***

Only one railway stock—St. Paul—was traded in yesterday to the extent of 10,000 shares. It sold down fractionally. Some ado was made over the latest report of earnings. It showed a decrease, and every bear speculator in Wall Street was shocked at the disclosure, which every one of them had expected, except that the figures of the decrease were really not so big as they themselves had predicted.

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Sugar Trust transactions were twice as great as those in St. Paul, and, indeed, were equal to the combined trades in Burlington, Rock Island, Northwest, Reading, Jersey Central, Delaware and Hudson, Lackawanna, Lake Shore, Louisville and Nashville, Manhattan, and a score of other railroad stocks.

A market with that as its chief feature is a market hardly up to a standard where respectful consideration of it can be excused.

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The public waits. That is the best that can be said—so far as superficial indications go.

But intrinsically the situation is very different from what these surface signs suggest.

The fact that professional Wall Street and Wall Street's "public" refuse to recognize business improvement does not extinguish that improvement, nor, indeed, can their purblindness even hinder it. That improvement is real. It progresses steadily. It will be lasting. To shout with shut eyes that we are just where we have been, that there is no betterment at hand or ahead, is significant of a mental state not describable in phrases that are complimentary.

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Government bonds were strong. The fives, coupon, advanced ¼, and the fours, 1907, registered, ⅛. There were sales of $86,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 120@120⅛.

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In State bonds, $2,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 61½.

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There was a sale on the Stock Exchange of three shares of Western National at 114.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

STOCKS ADVANCED.

Am. Cotton Oil	½	Erie Tel. & Tel.	½
Ann Arbor pf.	1¼	Mobile & Ohio	½

STOCKS DECLINED.

Am. Sug. Refs.	1¼	Gen. Electric	⅞
Bay State Gas	⅝	Ill. Steel Co.	2
Brook. Union Gas	½	Lake Shore	1
Chicago Gas	⅞	Long Island	4
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	1⅛	Mex. Nat. ctfs.	½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	½	Mo. Pacific	⅝
C., C., C. & St. L.	2⅛	Nat. Lead	1
Col., H. V. & Tol.	⅝	New Central Coal	1½
Consol. Gas	⅞	Nor. & W., all in. pd.	⅝
Del. & Hudson	1¼	Southern Ry. pf.	⅝

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

BONDS ADVANCED.

A., T. & S. F. adj.	1⅛	Mo., K. & E. 1st	2
C. & O. 1st, R. & A.	1	N. Y. & Nor. 1st 5s.	1
Dist con.	1	N. Y., S. &W. ref. 5s.	1
D., S., S. & A. 5s.	2	Or. Imp. con. t. r.	1¾
Erie 3d mtg.	1½	St. J. & Gr. Is. inc.	2
Erie prior lien	1	St. P. 1st, So. Minn.	1
Flint & P. M. 5s.	2½		

BONDS DECLINED.

Peoria & Eastern 1st 2

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The money market was quiet. Call loans at 1½@2 per cent. The last loan was made at 1½ per cent.

Time money 3 per cent. for sixty days, 3½ per cent. for ninety days to four months, 4 per cent. for five to seven months. Commercial paper: Rates, 3½@4 per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 4@5 per cent. for first-class single names, and 5@6 per cent. for good single names four to six months to run.

Clearing House exchanges, $97,340,475; balances, $6,771,068; Sub-Treasury credit balances, $169,831.

Money on call in London, 2½ per cent.; discount rate in open market, 3 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange quiet and firm. Posted rates ½c higher, at $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.83½ for sixty-day bills, $4.86½ for demand, $4.87 for cable transfers, and $4.82½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs quoted at 5.20 for long and 5.18¾ for short, reichsmarks at 94⅞ and 95⅝, and guilders at 40⅝ and 40⅝.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—40c premium. Boston—5@10c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 10c premium; telegraphic, 12½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.50 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, ⅛c premium. St. Louis—75c@$1 premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were generally a fraction higher in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Erie first preferred, ½, to 36; St. Paul, ⅝, to 77⅝; Louisville and Nashville, ⅝, to 52; Atchison, ⅜, to 14⅝, and Reading, ¼, to 14⅝. Declined—Illinois Central, ⅛, to 96, and New York Central, ⅛, to 98. Canadian Pacific sold at 57½, Erie at 15⅞, and Pennsylvania at 53⅜. British consols closed unchanged at 111 5-16 for money and 111⅝ for the account.

The Bank of England lost on balance £300,000. The bullion in the bank increased £106,504 during the last week. The proportion of the reserve to liability, which last week was 53.82 per cent., now stands at 54.09 per cent., against a decline from 66.30 per cent. to 60.83 per cent. in the corresponding week last year. The rate of discount remains unchanged at 4 per cent. The statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows a decrease in specie of 2,145,000 marks. The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows a decrease of 2,925,000f gold and a decrease of 3,025,000f silver.

NORTHWESTERN CONFIDENCE.

Mr. R. R. Spencer of the National Bank of Commerce of Seattle, Washington, who is at present visiting this city, said yesterday to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES, regarding business conditions in the Northwest:

"We are already feeling the good effects of the election. There is a noticeable improvement in business which, although it is yet small, gives promise of spreading and increasing.

"The one great result of the sound-money victory, the result that is everywhere to be found, is the better feeling that has sprung up in the minds of business men. An increased confidence is found on every side. The settlement of the financial question—the removal of doubt and uncertainty—has given people ground on which to plan for the future, and there is a general belief in coming business improvement—in good times.

"Money that has long been hoarded is rapidly and constantly reappearing and being again restored to its regular channels. The fear that existed previous to the election is no longer in evidence, and men are becoming more and more willing to put out money in investments and in their own business. The release of tied-up capital during the past month has amounted to comparatively large figures, and there is still more to come.

"I am fully convinced that from now on we are going to see improvement and growth in all lines of trade. It will be felt in all parts of the country, and the Northwest will have as much of it as any other section. We have a comparatively new country, and there is much to be developed and improved. With confidence and easy money new enterprises can be pushed forward and new lines of trade developed.

"We do not expect to see any great immediate influx of Eastern capital into the Northwestern States. The Populistic character of that territory will keep Eastern money away until we can show real and material improvement. But I think we can take care of ourselves, and in the early future show the East why that country of which Seattle is the centre is a place for profitable investment.

"But I do not believe we are anywhere going to have rapid improvement in business. It must necessarily be slow, inasmuch as it will come from natural conditions and not from artificial or sentimental causes. The betterment will gradually and steadily widen and increase. Business will continue to expand and improve. New enterprises will be taken up and pushed. And industries of all kinds will be developed.

"Of one thing I am very confident. Investments in Northwestern enterprises will in the coming few years show great appreciations in value. Things are now at the bottom. Money put into our section of the country now will not be money badly invested. The tendency from now on will be toward improvement. And there will be soon shown prosperity far beyond anything yet accomplished in the West."

LOCAL SECURITIES SCARCE.

Mr. George H. Prentiss said yesterday to a representative of THE NEW-YORK TIMES in speaking of the market for local investment securities:

"The demand for New York securities continues excellent. We are having none of the hesitation that is shown in the speculative markets. The inquiry for local issues has not diminished in the least. The trouble is not to find buyers, but to find bonds.

"Offerings are scarce, and there is actual difficulty in supplying the demand. Gas securities are in particular favor, and the issues of the leased surface railways are largely sought for. And it is in this latter class that we find the greatest difficulty in supplying our customers. The stocks and bonds of these roads are being closely held, and very few have come in the market.

"Nor do I see any indications of a decreased demand. There seems to be no lack of investors, and with prices advancing, as they must continue to do, I see no reason to look for any less activity in the market."

THE STOCK EXCHANGE AWAKE.

Much sympathy is expressed in Wall Street for Broker Kirkner, whose refusal to exhibit his books to a Stock Exchange investigating committee has brought him a year's suspension. Mr. Kirkner is one of the most popular men of the board. He has long been a conspicuous room trader, trading with Louis Bell, Eddie Talcott, Louis Schepp, and others whose raps in the market furnish daily Wall Street gossip.

Yet the action of the Governors of the Stock Exchange, despite Mr. Kirkner's popularity, is almost universally upheld by the rank and file of the institution. Discipline gets recognition in the Stock Exchange always.

What is most the comment of the brokers of the Stock Exchange is that the suspension of Mr. Kirkner ought to be but an incident in a sustained campaign for the lasting good of the Exchange.

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It is fashionable for Wall Street to affect an air of jocularity over the conduct of financial affairs at Chicago. Yet, as a matter of fact, Chicago is far ahead of New York in proceedings against brokers who do off-color things. A case in point is exhibited in the following news paragraph from The Chicago Tribune:

Discipline, for bucket shopping within the membership of the Board of Trade was administered yesterday. Of late the fight on bucket shops has been on the outside, but the inside crusade is now resumed.

Robert H. Kelly was expelled from membership on the charge of bucket-shopping trades and dishonorable conduct in sustaining the equivalent of partnership relations with people known to have been in the business. The prosecution was carried on by John Hill. To the satisfaction of the Directors it was proved that the concern known as Robert H. Kelly & Co. had refused to report to customers the names of Board of Trade members with whom alleged trades were made, which is considered prima facie evidence of fictitious trades. It was also brought out that Kelly was associated in the business enterprise with L. C. Van Riper, formerly of Van Riper & Co., and members of the firm of McKenzie, Turner & Co., both of which firms are said to have been at one time under indictment for bucket shopping, the indictments having been quashed on condition that the firms went out of business. The Directors concluded, in view of the evidence, that these firms were Kelly's real backers, and his board membership was used as a figurehead.

The defendant claimed that these people were simply employed by him. Since the passage of the rule requiring firms using the Clearing House to have all members hold memberships in the board Robert H. Kelly & Co. have been trading through Lamson Bros. The concern is a stock company. Chief interest in the case centres in the fact that it has advertised widely and done a big business. Kelly advertised as being a board member of eighteen years' experience. Several years ago he was a member of a firm styled Kelly, Albright & Co. which failed. The firm of Robert H. Kelly & Co. was formed less than a year ago.

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It is safe to predict that the Chicago example will not long be considered in Wall Street as odd or unique. The New York Stock Exchange is wide awake. It is not dodging responsibilities. At the right time it will act.

AMERICAN CARS ABROAD.

There has just been introduced to the long-suffering traveling public of England a vestibule train of American railroad cars. The Southeastern Railway has made the innovation won its line between London and Hastings, and the new cars are looked upon by the English newspapers as little short of marvelous. The freedom as compared with the old compartment system, and the luxurious comfort of the American plan is highly commended by the London press. The fact that only ordinary passenger rates are charged seems to appeal most strongly to the English mind.

The favor which these American cars have found in the eyes of the English press and public is attracting the attention of railroad men here. It is believed that a practical illustration of the excellent equipment of American roads will in some way have a tendency to explain the large expenditures, which, in some foreign eyes, are the chief characteristics of American railroad management. And it is further believed that the introduction of American comforts into English railways will give British investors a reason to look with favor on the securities of our railroad corporations, explaining to them how it is that Americans are the greatest railway travelers in the world, the greatest makers of passenger railway earnings.

WALL STREET TALK.

Long Island Railroad stock seems to be wholly unprotected in the market. It fell several points yesterday, with insignificant transactions. It is down 40 points within the year. Yet no bear speculator has made any money out of the big decline, for the stock is so held that at no time from 90 down to 50 could it be borrowed for delivery.

***

Much gossip is in the Street regarding the company and the plans of its controllers; but no official statement of its status can be had, though it is now understood that an expert's investigations are to be made public by officers of the company.

***

The story of State interference with the new Reading Company does not worry anybody either in New York or Philadelphia.

***

There was some realizing in Chicago Gas yesterday, principally by traders.

***

General Electric Directors, who want to exchange the preferred stock with its heavy load of dividend arrears for a new bond bearing a low rate of interest, are understood to be girding up their loins for a renewal of hostilities.

***

There is new bull talk on Texas Pacific. A Director of the company stated yesterday that during the past week a contract had been signed which would add materially to the road's income.

***

There is a most lamentable dearth of customers in commission houses. Said one broker yesterday: "My trades for the last four days have not averaged 500 shares. It is so everywhere. I have never seen it as quiet on the floor of the Exchange. At one time to-day, you could not hear a bid in any part of the room."

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	95	..
Alb. & Chesapeake Canal 7s	106½	110
American Bank Note	..	42½
American Typefounders' Company	33	38
Atlantic Mutual '96 scrip	106	..
Barney & Smith common	10	13
Boston & New York Air Line pf.	102	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	198	202
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	106	..
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	111	114
‡Broadway Surface 2d	103½	105½
B'lyn City & Newtown R. R. 1st 5s.	107½	..
Brooklyn City Railroad	173	174
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	65	70
Brooklyn Elevated	5	7½
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	100	105
‡Buffalo Crosstown 5s	..	105
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	107	109
*Buffalo Street Railway stock	77	79
Celluloid Company stock	61	66
Central & South American Telegraph	118	120
Central Cross-Town	200	..
Central of Ga. R. R. consol. 5s	88½	90
Central Park, North & East River	155	165
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	110½	..
Chicago & Northern Pac. R. R. stock	..	..
Columbus Gas	68	70½
Commercial Cable Company stock	165	168
Coney Island Jockey Club stock	70	..
Consolidated Car Heating stock	27	37
Consolidated Gas stock of N. J.	..	85
Consolidated Gas of New Jersey	..	10½
Consolidated Ice pf.	..	75
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock.	70	80
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds.	99	102
‡Cramps' Shipyard stock	45	55
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R.	97½	..
Dry Dock, E. Broadway & B. R. R.	..	170
Dry Dock, E. B. & B. 1st 5s.	112	114
‡D. D., E. B. & B. 5 per cent. scrip.	100	102
Edison Electric Ill. of Brooklyn	98	100
Eighth Avenue Railroad	325	345
Ensley Land Company	¼	1
Equitable Gas Company of New York.	200	208
Fort Wayne Gas stock	82½	86½
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 5s	84½	87½
142d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	..	57
142d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st.	112	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d. 5s	58	..
Georgia State 4½s, 1915	112½	115
Gold & Stock Telegraph	105	..
Grand Rapids Gas stock	59	62
Grand Rapids Gas 1st	89½	91½
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	..	77
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds.	98	100½
Herring-Hall-Marvin	3	6
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	25	33
‡Hoboken Land Improvement Co. 5s.	101	..
Hoboken Ferry stock	50	55
‡Hoboken Ferry 5s	94	97
Hudson River Telephone stock	55	60
‡Indianapolis Gas stock	130	135
Indianapolis Gas 1st	103	105
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s	70	75
International Ocean Telegraph	105	..
†Iron Steamboat	2½	5
†Iron Steamboat 6s	60	..
Journeay & Burnham	..	37
Journeay & Burnham pf.	..	90
Kings County Elevated R. R. stock	2	5
Kings County Traction	41	43
Knickerbocker Ice Company	90	..
Lafayette Gas stock	84	89
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	85	89
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	62	65
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas 6s	72	75
Lorillard Company pf.	103	106
Louisville, N. A. & Chi., C. & I. 6s.	102	..
†Madison Square Garden stock	..	12
†Madison Square Garden 2d	69	..
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1907	104	..
Memphis Taxes Dist. 6s, 1915	108	..
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	..
Met. W. S. Construction (of Chicago)	45	50
Met. West Side 1st 5s (of Chicago)	60	63
Michigan-Peninsular Car Company	12	14
Michigan-Peninsular Car Company pf.	56	59
Mich.-Pen. Car Co. 5 p. c. bonds	84	87
Mutual Gas Company of New York	235	245
National Wall Paper stock	..	89
‡New Orleans Pacific 1. g. bonds	¾	2
New Orleans Pacific 1. g. bonds	20	..
N. J. & N. Y. R. R.	2½	5
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company stock	43½	44
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company pf.	70	75
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st	105	96
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company consols	94	96
N. Y. & N. J. Ferry stock	46	48½
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	122	125
N. Y., Lack. & Western R. R. stock.	117	..
N. Y. Loan & Improvement stock	45	..
N. Y. & G. Lake R. R. 2d	8	..
New York Air Brake Company	14	..
New York Biscuit Company 6s	101	104
Nicaragua Canal Construction (new)	2	8
Ninth Avenue Railroad	158	..
Northwestern Telegraph Co. stock	105	110
‡North Hudson County R. R. 5s	101	..
N. Y. & Penn. Telephone stock	3¾	4
‡Oswego & Syracuse R. R.	195	205
Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph	67	72
Pennsylvania Coal	317	327
Pitts., Shenango & L. E. R. R. stock.	15½	16½
P., McK'port & Y. R. R. 6 p. c. stock.	120	125
Postal Telegraph & Cable	93	95
Pratt & Whitney	3	7
‡Pratt & Whitney pf.	..	65
Retsof Mining Company bonds	39	45
Richmond St. Ry. & Elec. Co. 1st	83	87
Rochester Gas & Elec. Co. common	32	37
Safety Car Heating & Light Co.	70	80
Second Avenue Railroad stock	145	155
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	106	108
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	190	..
‡Southern & Atlantic Telegraph	85	..
St. Paul Gas stock	58	61½
Standard Gas	85	87½
Standard Gas pf.	106	110
‡Standard Gas 1st	109½	..
*Standard Oil Trust	254	255
‡Steinway Railway 6s	112	115
Terre Haute & Indianap. R. R. Co.	..	40
Texas & Pacific Coal Company 1st	92	..
Texas & Pacific Coal stock	..	48
Third Avenue Railroad	163	164
‡Toledo, St. L. & K. C. pf.	7	11
Trenton Potteries	..	11
Trenton Potteries pf.	..	45
Trow Directory pf.	30	34
Union Ferry stock	62	64
†Union Ferry 5s	101	103
‡Union Railway 1st 5s	101½	..
Union Railway Co. (Huckleberry)	..	102
Union Typewriter	7	9
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	85	88
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	67	73
†Union Electric Light & Power 1st	72	77
Wagner Car Company	155	159
Western Gas Company	63	65
‡Western Gas Company bonds	90	92
Worcester Traction	18½	19¾
Worcester Traction pf.	93½	95½
Worthington Pump pf.	73½	75½

*Ex dividend. †Nominal. ‡With interest.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

BALTIMORE & OHIO SOUTHWESTERN—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Mileage	921	921	921
1st week Dec.	$107,582	$117,187	$128,852
From July 1.	2,665,982	3,003,987	2,984,366

CLEVELAND, CANTON & SOUTHERN—

Mileage	216	216	216
4th week Nov.	$14,184	$18,213	$16,267
Month	55,080	64,089	55,727
From July 1.	324,859	317,200	328,277

COLORADO MIDLAND—

Month Nov.	158,642	143,401	131,854
From Jan. 1.	1,985,220	1,573,341	.....

DENVER & RIO GRANDE—

Mileage	1,666	1,657	1,657
1st week Dec.	$137,400	$153,700	$143,700
From July 1.	3,801,694	3,887,459	3,157,000

INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—

Mileage	775	775	775
1st week Dec.	$95,890	$72,486	$98,594
From July 1.	1,775,089	1,497,619	1,907,230

IOWA CENTRAL—

Mileage	497	497	497
1st week Dec.	$32,000	$37,946	$36,979
From July 1.	797,878	831,900	745,994

KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF—

Mileage	286	286	286
1st week Dec.	$19,978	$12,042	$9,781
From Jan. 1.	728,803	497,266	387,088

NORTHERN PACIFIC—

Mileage	5,431	5,431	5,431
4th week Nov.	$303,433	$553,538	$448,405
Month	1,674,980	2,108,024	1,856,708
From July 1.	9,474,286	10,492,883	9,019,836

RIO GRANDE WESTERN—

Mileage	520	520	517
4th week Nov.	$72,700	$84,100	$61,500
Month	214,980	232,200	180,800
1st week Dec.	37,750	35,200	29,100
From July 1.	1,125,640	1,197,590	1,005,825

ST. PAUL—

Mileage	6,168	6,168	6,140
1st week Dec.	$546,924	$680,649	$576,318
From July 1.	14,732,336	15,963,716	13,167,880

TEXAS PACIFIC—

Mileage	1,499	1,499	1,499
1st week Dec.	$178,292	$187,323	$194,115
From Jan. 1.	6,146,512	6,328,942	6,702,128

WABASH—

Mileage	1,935	1,935	1,935
1st week Dec.	$228,810	$251,960	$235,931
From July 1.	5,482,489	6,089,326	5,487,022

FLINT & PERE MARQUETTE for October—

Gross earnings	219,428	238,405	216,963
Operating ex.	156,782	166,561	148,758
Net earnings	62,646	71,844	68,205
Charges	51,969	51,473	52,413
Surplus	10,677	20,391	15,792
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	2,174,726	2,092,958	2,069,389
Operating ex.	1,621,781	1,551,138	1,457,336
Net earnings	552,945	541,820	552,044
Charges	513,382	511,410	515,811
Surplus	39,563	30,410	36,233

NORFOLK & WESTERN, including leased lines, for September—

Gross earnings	834,845	828,683	927,658
Operating ex.	778,563	671,294	670,151
Net earnings	56,282	157,389	257,507
Jan. 1 to Sept. 30—			
Gross earnings	8,291,891	6,857,137	7,584,940
Operating ex.	6,682,577	5,336,262	5,628,871
Net earnings	1,609,314	1,500,875	1,956,569

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10.—The local market was dull, with prices fractionally lower in the early session, but before the close the losses were mostly all recovered, leaving the final prices practically unchanged from yesterday. There was very little interest manifested in any particular stock, but what little speculation there was centred in Union Traction. The annual report was received unfavorably, but the showing made was no worse than everybody was led to expect. The price of the stock, however, declined to 10½, but rallied to 10⅝, and closed at 10½, the same as last night. In the balance of the list the only feature was a decline of ½ in Lehigh Navigation, to 41¾; of ⅜ in Lehigh Valley, to 81½, and of ¼ in Heat common, to 13¾. At the close the general list was dull and unsettled.

Dick Brothers & Co., 30 Broad Street, New York, report closing prices as follows:

	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Baltimore Traction	17½	17¾	17¾	18
Cambria	43	43½	43	43½
Choctaw	7¼	7½	7⅝	7⅝
Con. Trac. stock	25½	25	25	25½
Electric Storage	27¾	28½	27¾	28¼
Electric Storage pf.	29¾	30¼	29¾	30¼
Electro-Pneumatic	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
Hestonville	50	52	50	52
Hestonville pf	60	..	..	60
Hunt. & B. T.	24	..	24	..
Hunt. & B. T. pf.	51	..	51	..
Indianapolis	20	21	20	21
Ins. Co. of N. A.	21¾	22	21¾	22
Lehigh Navigation	41¾	41¾	41½	42
Lehigh Valley	81½	81¾	81⅜	81¾
Met. Traction	109¾	110½	110	110½
Northern Central	66	..	66½	..
Northern Pacific	14½	14¼	14¼	14¾
Northern Pacific pf.	23¼	23¾	23⅜	23¾
Pennsylvania	52	52¼	52	52⅛
Penn. Light, H. & P.	13⅝	13⅞	13½	14
Penn. Light, H. & P. pf.	20⅝	20⅞	20½	20⅝
Penn. Steel	3¾	..	..	37
Penn. Steel pf.	70	..	..	70
Phila. Traction	67⅜	67½	67¼	67½
Phila. & Erie	..	17½	..	18
Reading	13 15-16	14	14½	14 3-16
Rochester Ry.	..	20	..	20
Union Traction	10½	10⅝	10½	10⅝
United Cos. of N. J.	238	240	235	..
United Gas Imp.	72½	73¼	72⅜	73¼
W. N. Y. & P.	2¾	3	2¾	3
Welsbach	46½	46¾	46½	46¾
Welsbach of Canada	1¾	..	1¾	2
Welsbach Commercial	..	25	..	25
Welsbach Commercial pf.	..	65	..	65

BONDS.

Indianapolis 5s	..	77½	..	77½
N. J. Con. 5s	82¼	83	83	83½
Newark Pass. 5s	..	105	..	105
People's Trac. 4s	94	95	94	95
Union Trac. 4 per cent.	70½	70¾	70⅞	71¼

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Ill

THE BANK STATEMENTS

For the Quarter Ended Dec. 9, 1896.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE MOUNT MORRIS BANK

at the close of business on the 9th day of December, 1896:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$1,196,510.50
Liability of Directors, (as makers)		10,500.00
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$187,723.55	187,723.55
Banking house and lot	$175,000.00	
Other real estate	104,087.53	
		279,087.53
Bonds and mortgages		125,721.03
Stocks and bonds		82,434.07
Specie		78,145.78
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		100,932.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$71,575.53	
Other items carried as cash	2,830.07	
		74,405.60
		$2,135,466.06

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$250,000.00
Surplus fund	100,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	4,078.07
Due depositors	1,666,876.04
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	57,205.52
Due savings banks	56,985.43
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.: Unpaid dividends ($321.00	321.00
	$2,135,466.06

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

WM. H. PAYNE, President, and P. W. LIVERMORE, Cashier, of Mount Morris Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 85 East 125th Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said bank at the close of business on the 9th day of December, 1896; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the ninth day of December, 1896, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedule were prepared under deponents' personal supervision.

WM. H. PAYNE, President.
P. W. LIVERMORE, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the tenth day of December, 1896, before me,
GEO. H. LIVERMORE,
Notary Public, New York County.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE BANK

at the close of business on the 9th day of December, 1896:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$3,034,391.19
Liability of Directors, (as makers)		42,500.00
Overdrafts		51.36
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers		175,392.56
Other real estate		4,300.00
Bonds and mortgages		20,000.00
Stocks and bonds		496,182.37
Specie		536,659.43
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		180,316.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$166,972.16	
Other items carried as cash	14,353.47	
		181,325.63
Assets not included under any of the above heads, viz.: Premium on bonds		9,875.00
		$3,999,624.38

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$200,000.00
Surplus fund	550,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	56,637.11
Due depositors	3,092,124.68
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	862.59
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.: Bills rediscounted, as per schedule	100,000.00
	$3,999,624.38

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

M. J. ADRIAN, President, and CHAS. L. ADRIAN, Cashier, of the German Exchange Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 330 Bowery, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said bank at the close of business on the 9th day of December, 1896; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the ninth day of December, 1896, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedule were prepared under deponents' personal supervision.

M. J. ADRIAN, President.
CHAS. L. ADRIAN, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 10th day of December, 1896, before me.
CHAS. A. WETTERAU,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE STATE BANK

at the close of business on the 9th day of December, 1896:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$650,452.41
Liability of Directors, (as makers)		30,566.73
Overdrafts		30.52
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$3,092.04	
Due from approved reserved agents	172,470.65	
		175,562.69
Banking house and lot	36,500.00	
Other real estate	65,934.94	
		102,454.94
Bonds and mortgages		32,750.00
Stocks and bonds		218,545.00
Specie		106,894.02
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		16,562.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	42,417.27	
		42,417.27
Assets not included under any of the above heads, viz.: Furniture and fixtures	$4,000.00	
		4,000.00
		$1,380,235.58

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$100,000.00
Surplus fund	9,700.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	38,417.49
Due depositors	1,232,118.09
	$1,380,235.58

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

ARNOLD KOHN, Vice President, and JACOB H. ROSENBAUM, Cashier, of the State Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 378 Grand Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said bank at the close of business on the 9th day of December, 1896; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the ninth day of December, 1896, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedule were prepared under deponents' personal supervision, and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the ninth day of December, 1896, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedule were prepared under deponents' personal supervision.

ARNOLD KOHN, Vice President.
J. H. ROSENBAUM, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 10th day of December, 1896, before me.
WILLIAM B. ROTH,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.
[Seal.]

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE GERMAN EXCHANGE BANK, N. Y.,

at the close of business on the 9th day of December, 1896:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$2,440,585.40
Liability of Directors, (as makers)		37,560.00
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$442,169.34	
Due from approved reserved agents	170,899.51	
		613,065.35
Banking house and lot		62,000.00
Stocks and bonds		155,400.00
Specie		160,124.00
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		339,689.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$166,972.16	
Other items carried as cash	14,353.47	
		181,325.63
Assets not included under any of the above heads, viz.: Premium on bonds		9,875.00
		$3,999,624.38

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$200,000.00
Surplus fund	550,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	56,637.11
Due depositors	3,092,124.68
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	862.59
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.: Bills rediscounted, as per schedule	100,000.00
	$3,999,624.38

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

M. J. ADRIAN, President, and CHAS. L. ADRIAN, Cashier, of the German Exchange Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 330 Bowery, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said bank at the close of business on the 9th day of December, 1896; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the 9th day of December, 1896, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedule were prepared under deponents' personal supervision.

M. J. ADRIAN, President.
CHAS. L. ADRIAN, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 10th day of December, 1896, before me.
CHAS. A. WETTERAU,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE NEW AMSTERDAM, NEW YORK CITY,

at the close of business on the ninth day of December, 1896:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$1,482,781.32
Liability of Directors, (as makers)		3,500.00
Overdrafts		1,390.49
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$10,276.86	
Due from approved reserved agents	237,105.70	
		247,382.56
Stocks and bonds		220,981.23
Specie		68,844.73
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		67,887.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$111,824.76	
Other items carried as cash	9,847.21	
		121,671.97
		$2,214,439.30

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid in, in cash	$250,000.00
Surplus fund	200,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	33,544.89
Due depositors	$1,489,463.06
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	78,532.70
Due savings banks	162,899.15
	1,730,894.91
	$2,214,439.30

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

FRANK TILFORD, President, and GEORGE J. BAUMANN, Cashier, of the Bank of New Amsterdam, a banking house located and doing business at Broadway and Thirty-ninth Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said bank, at the close of business on the ninth day of December, 1896; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the ninth day of December, 1896, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedule were prepared under deponents' personal supervision.

FRANK TILFORD, President.
G. J. BAUMANN, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the tenth day of December, 1896, before me.

J. HOWARD WILLETT,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co., 109.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, BUREAU FOR THE COLLECTION OF TAXES, NO. 57 CHAMBERS STREET, (STEWART BUILDING,) NEW YORK, December 3, 1896.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

THE RECEIVER OF TAXES OF THE CITY of New York hereby gives notice to all persons who have omitted to pay their taxes for the year 1896, to pay the same to him at his office on or before the first day of January, 1897, as provided by Section 846 of the New York City Consolidation Act of 1882.

Upon any such tax remaining unpaid after the first day of December, 1896, one per centum will be charged, received and collected in addition to the amount thereof; and upon such tax remaining unpaid on the first day of January, 1897, interest will be charged, received and collected upon the amount thereof at the rate of seven per centum per annum, to be calculated from the first day of October, 1896, on which day the assessment rolls and warrants for the Taxes of 1896 were delivered to the said Receiver of Taxes, to the date of payment, pursuant to Section 848 of said act.

DAVID E. AUSTEN, Receiver of Taxes.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE TWENTY-THIRD WARD BANK

at the close of business on the ninth day of December, 1896:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$441,748.39
Liability of Directors, (as makers)		2,000.00
Overdrafts		329.14
Due from Trust Co's, banks, bankers, and brokers	$11,248.28	
Due from approved reserved agents	93,639.28	
		104,887.56
Real estate for bank building		20,500.00
Bonds and mortgages		50,000.00
Stocks and bonds		21,288.50
Specie		21,796.25
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		79,499.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$43,374.55	
Other items carried as cash	2,265.71	
		45,640.26
Assets not included under any of the above heads, viz.: Furniture and fixtures	$2,000.00	
United States bonds	41,000.00	
Premium on United States bonds	5,045.50	
		48,045.50
		$835,734.60

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$100,000.00
Surplus fund	20,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	15,490.10
Due depositors	675,704.60
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	364.75
Due savings banks	24,150.15
Unpaid dividends	25.00
	$835,734.60

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

CHAS. W. BOGART, President, and GEORGE E. EDWARDS, Cashier, of The Twenty-third Ward Bank, a bank located and doing business at corner Southern Boulevard and Third Avenue, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said bank at the close of business on the ninth day of December, 1896; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the ninth day of December, 1896, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedule were prepared under deponents' personal supervision.

CHAS. W. BOGART, President.
GEO. E. EDWARDS, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 10th day of December, 1896, before me.

GEORGE G. RAY, (11,)
Notary Public, New York County.

[Seal.]

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

at the close of business on the 9th day of December, 1896:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$2,880,507.30
Liability of Directors, (as makers)		254,600.00
Overdrafts		210.92
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers		113,785.40
Banking house and lot	$300,000.00	
Other real estate	4,021.40	
		304,021.40
Bonds and mortgages		11,750.00
Stocks and bonds		321,610.56
Specie		354,252.66
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		276,713.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$2,940,359.01	
Other items carried as cash	2,558.93	
		2,942,917.94
Suspense account		1,000.00
		$7,461,369.18

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$1,200,000.00
Surplus fund	300,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	200,905.06
Due depositors	5,595,777.72
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	164,011.40
Unpaid dividends	675.00
	$7,461,369.18

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

R. L. EDWARDS, President, and B. C. DUER, Cashier of the bank of the State of New York, a bank located and doing business at No. 35 William Street in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said bank, at the close of business on the 9th day of December, 1896; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 9th day of December, 1896, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedule were prepared under deponents' personal supervision.

R. L. EDWARDS, President.
B. C. DUER, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 10th day of December, 1896, before me.
HANSON C. GIBSON,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ANGERMANN, BENEDICT A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Arthur H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENEDICT A. ANGERMANN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, Times Building, No. 147 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of August, 1896. DAVID ANGERMANN, Administrator, D. B. N. FETTRETCH, SILKMAN & SEYBEL, Attorneys for Administrator, Times Building, N. Y. City. au14-law6mF

BAMMANN, JOHN D., RICHARD, DICK, DIEDRICH or JOHANN DIEDRICH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN D. BAMMANN, also known as Richard Bammann, Dick Bammann, Diedrich Bammann, and Johann Diedrich Bammann, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of De Witt, Lockman & De Witt, No. 52 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of April next.—Dated New-York the 16th day of September, 1896. PETER FREDERICK BAMMANN WILLIAM SCHIERECK, Executors. RABE & KELLER, Att'ys for Ex'rs. s18-law6 nF

BOETTIGHEIMER, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES BOETTIGHEIMER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Rollin M. Morgan, at No. 41 Park Row, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of October, 1896. CHARLES F. ALLEN, Temporary Administrator. ROLLIN M. MORGAN, Attorney for Temporary Administrator, No. 41 Park Row, New York City. o9-law6mF

DOLL, ERNST.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ERNST DOLL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Francis B. Chedsey, his attorney, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of September, 1896. CHARLES DOLL, Administrator. FRANCIS B. CHEDSEY, Attorney for Administrator, 280 Broadway, New-York City. s11-law6mF

DU BERCEAU, EDGAR.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDGAR DU BERCEAU, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of John P. Everett, No. 4 Warren Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of April, 1897.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of October, 1896. ARTHUR A. DU BERCEAU, Administrator c. t. a. JOHN P. EVERETT, Attorney for Administrator, 4 Warren Street, New-York. o30-law0mF

LIVINGSTON, JOHN A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN A. LIVINGSTON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 58 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of August, 1896. ARTHUR D. WEEKES, Executor. WEEKES BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executor, No. 58 Wall Street, New-York City. au21-law6mF

MILLER, MARY A. A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY A. A. MILLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of his attorney, John Lynch, No. 26 Court Street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 15th day of January next.—Dated New-York the 9th day of July, 1896. EUGENE F. BRUNDAGE, Executor. jy31-law6mF

FELL, MORTIMER L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MORTIMER L. FELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 170 Broadway, Room 30, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of October, 1896. RICHARD KEMBLE BOCKOVEN, Executor. o16-law6mF

FORBES, ELIZA C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA C. FORBES, late of the City of Boston, State of Massachusetts, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of De Witt, Lockman & De Witt, No. 52 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifth day of January next.—Dated New-York the twenty-fourth day of June, 1896. LAURA C. BROWNING, Administratrix. DE WITT, LOCKMAN & DE WITT, Attorneys for Administratrix No. 88 Nassau Street, New-York City, N. Y. je19-law6mF

GANZENMULLER, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY GANZENMULLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Isaac Fromme, No. 256 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of December, 1896, next.—Dated New-York, the 11th day of June, 1896. FREDERICK WAGNER, HENRY C. GANZENMULLER, WILLIAM GANZENMULLER, Executors. ISAAC FROMME, Atty. for Executors, 256 Broadway, N. Y City je12-law6mF

GUARD, CHARLES A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES A. GUARD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Norwood & Dilley, No. 140 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 11th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of November, 1896. LETITIA GUARD, Administratrix. NORWOOD & DILLEY, Attorneys for Administratrix, 140 Nassau Street, N. Y. City. law6m

HOPPER, HENRY E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY E. HOPPER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Chas. Bulkley Hubbell, No. 2 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the seventh day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 2d day of July, 1896. EVA DELL HOPPER, Administratrix. CHAS. BULKLEY HUBBELL, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 2 Wall St., N. Y. City. jy3-law6mF

MARCOTTE, LOUISE M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUISE M. MARCOTTE, late of the City of Paris, France, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the eighth day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of October, 1896. FREDERIC R. COUDERT, CHARLES COUDERT, Executors. DANIEL J. HOLDEN, Attorney for Executors. 100 Broadway, New-York City. o23-law6mF

O'ROURKE, OWEN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Owen O'Rourke, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business at the residence of Catherine O'Rourke, No. 315 West 145th Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of October, 1896. LIZZIE CAVANAGH, Administratrix. o9-law6mF

RACKER, HENRY ARTHUR.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY ARTHUR RACKER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Cole & Potter, No. 63 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of May, 1897.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of October, 1896. FRANCIS S. SMITHERS, Executor. COLE & POTTER, Attorneys for the Executor, No. 63 Wall Street, New-York City. o9-law6mF

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, Dec. 10, 1896.

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
12	14	100	American Cotton Oil..	13	13	13	13	+ ½
13⅛	13¼	500	American Spirits Mfg.	13⅝	13⅝	13½	13½	− ⅝
20⅞	20¾	530	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf....	20⅝	20¾	20⅝	20¾	− ⅛
116⅛	116¼	26,554	American Sugar Refs..	117¼	117⅝	116⅛	116¼	−1⅛
90	91½	70	Am. Tel. & Cable Co..	91	91	91	91	.....
75	75½	1,281	American Tobacco	75½	75½	75	75½	+ ¼
101¾	103	6	American Tobacco pf..	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	.....
24	25	105	Ann Arbor pf.....	24	24	24	24	+1¼
14	14½	1,020	At., T. & S.F.,all in.pd.	14	14¼	14	14½	+ ⅛
22⅝	22⅞	961	At., T. & S. F. pf.....	22⅜	23	22⅜	22⅞	+ ⅛
14½	14⅝	405	Baltimore & Ohio.....	15¼	15¼	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
10⅜	11	3,340	Bay State Gas.....	11	11⅛	10½	10⅝	− ⅜
19½	20	40	Brooklyn Rapid Trans.	19½	19⅞	19½	19⅞	.....
90½	91½	258	Brooklyn Union Gas...	91½	91½	91	91	.....
49	50	50	Canada Southern.....	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	− ⅝
17	17¼	10	Chesapeake & Ohio....	17	17	17	17	.....
77⅜	77¾	6,235	Chi., Bur. & Quincy..	78⅛	78⅝	77½	77⅝	− ¼
74	74¼	5,650	Chicago Gas.....	75	75¼	73⅞	74	− ⅛
74⅜	74⅝	13,056	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul..	75⅛	75¼	74½	74⅝	− ⅛
130	131	20	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf....	131	131	130½	130½	.....
103¼	103¾	770	Chicago & Northw.....	104	104	103¾	103¾	+ ¼
68⅜	68⅝	2,517	Chi., Rock Is. & Pac..	68¾	69	68¼	68¼	− ½
20¼	20¾	2,906	C., C., C. & St. Louis..	28½	28½	28	28⅜	−2½
....	....	110	C., C., C. & St. L. pf..	82½	82½	81½	82	.....
25	25¾	100	Colorado Fuel & Iron..	25	25	25	25	− ⅛
19	19⅛	1,100	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	19½	19¾	18½	18½	− ⅝
154⅜	155	3,630	Consolidated Gas Co...	156	156	153½	154½	−1½
125¼	127	289	Delaware & Hudson...	125¾	125¾	125¾	125¾	−1¼
158	159	113	Del., Lack. & Western.	158½	158½	158½	158½	.....
66	66¾	100	Den. Tel. & Tel.....	66½	66½	66½	66½	+ ½
32⅜	33	1,409	General Electric.....	33½	33½	32¾	32¾	− ⅛
93	95	10	Illinois Central.....	95	95	95	95	.....
44½	45¾	405	Illinois Steel Co.....	46	46	45	45	−2
8	8½	200	Iowa Central.....	8¼	8¼	8	8	− ¼
27½	29	30	Iowa Central pf.....	27½	27½	27½	27½	.....
24	24½	510	Lacleda Gas.....	24¼	24¼	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
153	155¼	170	Lake Shore.....	154½	154½	154½	154½	−1
48	52	305	Long Island.....	47	50	47	50	−4
50¼	50¼	2,890	Louisville & Nashville.	50½	50⅝	50	50½	− ⅛
....	½	607	Louis., N. A. & Chi...	¼	⅝	¼	¼	.....
1¼	1½	482	L., N. A. & Chi. pf....	1⅝	1⅝	1¼	1¼	− ⅛
96	96¼	4,555	Manhattan Con.....	96	96½	95¼	96	+ ⅛
109½	110½	114	Metropolitan Traction.	110	110	110	110	− ¼
1¼	1½	367	Mexican National cts.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	− ⅛
59	60	100	Minnesota Iron.....	60	60	60	60	− ⅜
28½	29	100	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf....	29	29	29	29	.....
20¾	21	1,021	Missouri Pacific.....	21⅞	21⅞	20¾	21	− ⅜
22	23	100	M b le & Ohio.....	22½	22½	22½	22½	+ ½
24¾	26	110	National Lead Co.....	25	25	25	25	− ½
6½	7¼	100	New Central Coal.....	6	6	6	6	−1⅛
102	103	575	New Jersey Central...	102¼	102¾	101¼	102¾	− ¼
95½	95¾	135	New York Central.....	95⅝	95⅞	95⅝	95⅞	.....
26	26¼	300	N. Y., Sus. & West. pf.	26	26	26	26	− ⅜
11	11⅜	200	N. & W., all in. pd...	11⅛	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	− ⅛
14¼	14⅜	230	N. P., all in. pd.....	14½	14½	14½	14½	− ⅛
23⅜	23¾	122	N. P. pf., all in. pd..	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	+ ¼
32⅜	33	1,015	N. P. pf., V. ctfs.....	33	33	32½	32¾	+ ⅛
9½	11	50	Ontario Mining.....	10½	10½	10½	10½	.....
15¼	15½	120	Ontario & Western.....	15¼	15¾	15¼	15¼	− ⅛
38	40	70	Or. R. & Nav. pf.....	37½	37½	37½	37½	.....
25	25½	125	Pacific Mail.....	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼	− ⅛
27⅝	28⅛	10,750	P. & R., all in. pd....	28¼	28¾	27⅞	28	− ⅝
160	..	5	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi...	166	166	166	166	.....
....	....	100	St. Joe & Grand Island.	¼	¼	¼	¼	− ⅛
4⅞	5⅛	180	St. L. & S. F.	5	5	5	5	.....
36½	37	70	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf...	36½	36½	36½	36½	.....
13½	14	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf...	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅝
112	114	27	St. Paul, Minn. & Man	112½	112½	112½	112½	.....
48¾	49	2,300	St. Paul & Omaha:....	49½	49½	49	49	.....
10⅝	11	60	Standard R. & T.....	11	11	11	11	.....
15½	16½	300	Southern P. ofific....	16	16¼	16	16¼	+ ¼
10½	10⅝	224	Southern Railway.....	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
29⅞	29½	1,325	Southern Ra lway pf..	29½	29⅞	29½	29⅝	− ⅝
28½	28¾	1,310	Tenn. Coal & Iron....	28⅝	29	28¼	28¼	− ¼
9½	9¾	100	Texas Pacific.....	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	.....
10

The London sugar market was very dull for cane, with Java quoted at 11s 4½d, and fair refining at 10s, while beet was quiet, with prices barely maintained, present and next month quoted at 9s 1½d. The demand for refined sugar was light, with prices unchanged.

OILS.

There was less pressure to sell and a general hardening of values, in view of additional strength in lard products. Buyers were a little more prompt in making bids, but failed to negotiate anything more than usual jobbing business.

NAVAL STORES.

Rosin was firm at $1.82½ for common to good strained. Spirits turpentine steady at 27@28c for regulars and machines. Tar and pitch quiet, but steady and unchanged. We quote: Tar, regulars, $1.75@$1.80; oil, barrels, $3.50; pitch, $1.80@$1.85.

WILMINGTON, Dec. 10.—Resin firm; strained, $1.45; good strained, $1.50. Spirits of Turpentine —Nothing doing. Tar steady at $1.10. Crude turpentine quiet; hard, $1.40; soft, $1.90; virgin, $1.80.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 10.—Spirits of turpentine firm at 25c; sales, 1,258 bbls. Resin firm at $1.45.

METALS.

TIN—The market for tin continues very quiet; distribution is moderate only, the market closing officially at 12.95c. COPPER—In copper there is a quiet market, but steady prices both home and abroad, the market to-night closing at 11.30@11.50c. LEAD—A better feeling developed in the strength of the Western markets, and the close was firm at 3@3.05c. SPELTER—Market quiet at 4.15@4.25c.

WOOL.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—The wool sales to-day, the last of the series, were conducted by Jacomb, Son & Co., and Charles Balme & Co. The offerings comprised 11,071 bales. The competition was good and prices were firm. There were 193,200 bales catalogued for this series. Of this number, 61,200 bales were taken by home buyers, 90,000 for the Continent, 22,000 for the United States, and 20,000 were held over, including 9,500 which were not offered. Shortly after the opening the advance and competition in wools suitable for the United States became very animated. These wools soon advanced 5 per cent. further, which checked the buying of home and Continental operators, owing to the quieting of business in the industrial centres. Americans competed keenly until the close, when prices gradually eased, and are now on a par with the opening values. Superior wools are ½d and inferior from ½d to 1d above the October closing. The next series will begin Jan. 19. The list closes Jan. 16.

LIVE STOCK.

New York, Dec. 10.

BEEVES—Receipts, 32 cars, or 514 head—29 cars for a west side slaughterer and 3 cars for the market; trade limited, and entirely in rough butchers' stuff, which sold at yesterday's prices, or at $2.40 per 100 lb for bulls, and $1.27½@$2.50 for cows and heifers; city-dressed native sides slow at 6½@8½c per lb, a few extra prime carcasses selling at 8¾c; cable unchanged.

CALVES—Receipts, 236 head, and 60 head were held over yesterday; dull for live calves, and veals barely steady; grassers unchanged; about 150 head were carried over; poor to prime veals sold at $4@$6.00 per 100 lb; grassers, $2.50@$2.75; fed calves, $3; no Westerns offered; dressed calves slow at 7@10c for city-dressed veals; 5½@8½c for country-dressed; 4@5c for little calves and dressed grassers.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 12¼ cars, or 2,000 head—2 cars for direct sale to butchers, and 9¼ cars for the market; firm for both sheep and lambs on continued light receipts, and the undergrades of lambs were higher; the pens were promptly cleared; medium to prime sheep sold at $3@$3.65 per 100 lb; medium to prime lambs, $5@$5.50, including a car of Canadian lambs at $5.37½; the dead market was firmer, but trade only fair; dressed mutton sold at 4½@7c per lb; dressed lambs, 7¼@9¼c.

HOGS—Receipts, 20 cars, or 5,968 head, including 49 head to be sold, and a carload was held over yesterday; feeling firmer, but trading slow; sellers quoted heavy to light hogs at $3.40@$3.85 per 100 lb; pigs, $3.50@$4.15; lots sold at $4.50; country-dressed steady at 4@6½c per lb.

REPORT ON INDIAN WORK.

New York Red Men Called a Disgrace to the Commonwealth.

The session of the National Women's Indian Association in the Calvary Baptist Church yesterday was devoted largely to reports from State missions and heads of the departments.

Mrs. M. C. Frye of Maine reported that the consent of the chiefs of several tribes had been obtained for the establishment of missions. For Massachusetts, Miss Mary E. Dewey reported; for Rhode Island, Mrs. W. W. Bliss; Connecticut, Mrs. Sarah T. Kinney; New York City, Mrs. A. S. Bickmore; Brooklyn, Mrs. F. Van Iberstine; New Jersey, Mrs. C. C. Hine; California, Miss E. W. Jones, and Florida, Miss Sarah Taylor.

Miss Dewey said the association had just secured some land in Truxton Canton, Arizona, which will enable it to establish a mission there.

Miss M. C. Haines of New York in the afternoon talked about the condition of New York State Indians.

"There are very few of them pure blooded," she said, "and the present specimens have got with their white blood all the white man's vices except one, they are not covetous, because they are too happy-go-lucky to care. The Indians, as they are, are a disgrace to our Commonwealth."

She said in this State are five reservations—5,144 Indians, according to the last census; 1,388 children of school age, 39 school districts, which cost the State $83,000 a year. Yet only 329 children attend these schools. Out of 80,000 acres of land at their disposal, only 25,000 acres are tilled. There are 14 churches, with 800 members. Five per cent. of the State Indians can speak English.

Ben Brave a Hampton Institute Indian, made an address, and reports, on library work, by Mrs. F. C. Sparhawk, and temperance work, by Mrs. H. J. Bailey, followed.

A set of resolutions was offered and adopted. They asked for adequate appropriations by Congress for Indian education, and commended highly the work of the present Superintendent of Indian Education and asked that he be retained in office. The absolute prohibition of the sale of intoxicants to Indians was advocated, and the liquor bill approved by Commissioner Browning was indorsed and Congress urged to pass it.

The resolutions urged Congress to pass laws that will protect the Indian from "land grabbers" and "Wild West shows," and prohibit them from leaving home to go with the shows.

The Administration was thanked for extending the civil service rules in the Indian service, and President Cleveland's recommendation of a permanent commission on Indian affairs was cordially indorsed.

A public meeting was held last evening, at which the Rev. Dr. MacArthur and the Rev. Dr. Harsha made speeches. A meeting of the board this morning will close the convention.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—Major Charles R. Barnett, Quartermaster, will proceed from Cheyenne, Wyoming, to Hanna, Wyoming, on business of the Quartermaster's Department, pertaining to coal tests.

—First Lieut. George H. Sands, Sixth Cavalry, will repair to Fort Myer, Virginia, and report to the commanding officer, Sixth Cavalry, for appointment as Quartermaster of that regiment.

—Lieut. Col. William M. Wherry, Second Infantry, is detailed as a member of the Army Retiring Board at Fort Keogh, Montana, vice Major Jacob H. Smith, Second Infantry, who is relieved.

—Second Lieut. Henry D. Todd, Jr., Third Artillery, will report to Lieut. Col. Henry C. Hasbrouck, Fourth Artillery, President of the examining board appointed to meet at Fort Monroe for examination for promotion.

Navy.

—Ensign L. A. Kaiser has been ordered to the Monadnock as watch and division officer.

—Passed Assistant Surgeon H. B. Fitts has been detached from the Essex and placed on waiting orders.

—Passed Assistant Surgeon C. D. Bromwell has been detached from the Puget Sound naval station and ordered to the Petrel.

—Surgeon E. H. Marsteller has been ordered to the Raleigh, relieving Surgeon H. G. Boyer, who is detached and ordered to the Newark.

Flint's Fine Furniture
Special Holiday Designs,
Mahogany Inlaid Hall
Chairs, $10.00.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sales of Realty at Private Contract and Auction.

Messrs. Charles Buermann & Co. have sold for Charles Bernhardt, to Philip Breivogel, at $6,300, the three-story frame dwelling 66 George Street, 25 by 55 by 100.

The estate of Edwin M. Brown has sold to Pincus Lowenfeld and William Prager 164 and 166 Stanton Street, northwest corner of Clinton Street, 50 by 75, and the five-story double flat 25 Clinton Street, 25 by 75.

At auction, at the Trinity Building Salesroom, Mr. William M. Ryan sold yesterday, under foreclosure, to Robert C. Sands, at $13,000, the four-story brick tenement, with three-story rear building, 225 West Twenty-ninth Street, 23.5 by 98.9.

Mr. William Kennelly sold, under foreclosure, to Julia M. Kerwin, at $15,050, the three-story and basement brick dwelling, 154 West Eighty-eighth Street, 15.6 by 108.0½.

The following sales at auction are set down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, John P. Pine, referee, 440 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, south side, 177 feet west of Second Avenue, 17 by 100.11; three-story and basement brick brownstone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $7,739.57.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Charles K. Beekman, referee, 134 West Third Street, south side, 100 feet east of Sixth Avenue, 25.3 on street by 80, rear line closing officially at 12.95c. COPPER—In copper there is a quiet market, but steady prices both home and abroad, the market to-night closing at 11.30@11.50c. LEAD—A better feeling developed in the strength of the Western markets, and the close was firm at 3@3.05c. SPELTER—Market quiet at 4.15@4.25c.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, S. Stanwood Menken, referee, 243 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, north side, 127 feet west of Second Avenue, 20 by 100.10, three-story and basement brick brownstone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,323.14.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Francis D. Hoyt, referee, 559-563 One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, 200 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, 50 by 79.11, three-story brick dwelling, unfinished. Due on judgment, $6,780.

By Adrian H. Muller & Son, foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, Railroad Avenue East, 425 60-100 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, 19.83 on avenue, 95.65 south line, 19.05 rear line, 90.06 north line. Due on judgment, $1,528.80. Also, Railroad Avenue East, 445.43 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, 19.83 on avenue, south line 90.06, rear line 19.06, north line 84.47. Due on judgment, $1,521.80. Also, Railroad Avenue East, 465.26 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, 19.85 on avenue, south line 84.47, rear line 18.83, north line 78.88. Due on judgment, $1,522.17.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Tower Place, south side, 125 feet east of Webster Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21 by 45, by John E. Murgatroyd of 663 East One Hundred and Forty-third Street, owner; John De Hart, architect; cost, $4,000.

Fox Street, west side, 57 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, for a three-story brick dwelling, 25 by 49, by James C. Gaffney of 1,145 East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, owner; John De Hart, architect; cost, $4,500.

One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, 125 feet east of Third Avenue, for a three-story brick dwelling, 24.3 by 96, by George Mand of 622 East One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, owner; M. J. Garvin, architect; cost $15,000.

Nos. 188 to 192 Seventh Street, alterations to a four-story and attic brick public school, by city; C. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 235 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, alterations to a four-story brick public school, by same; cost, $750.

No. 56 East Tenth Street, alterations to a four-story and basement stone and brick flat and store, by Sailors' Snug Harbor, lessee; Joseph Silverman, sub-lessee; William J. Fryer, architect; cost, $500.

No. 115 West Forty-second Street, alterations to a four-story brick and stone store and offices, by estate of R. S. Williams of 48a Pulaski Street, Brooklyn, owner; A. H. Bultman, lessee; H. D. Bultman, architect; cost, $500.

No. 33 St. Mark's Place, alterations to a five-story and basement brick and stone store and tenements, by Henry Weiller of 155 East Seventieth Street, owner; Henry Welberg, architect; cost, $2,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, Dec. 10.

TALMADGE ST, n w corner of Madison Av, 47.5x160.6.52.9; Ellen M. Chambers to Thomas E. Finncane..... $7,500

HULL AV, w s, 300 ft s of Scott Av, 50x 110; Rose A. Walker to John G. Mink and wife..... 1,755

47TH ST, n s, 50.5 ft s of 90th St, 25.2x 82.3; Jacob A. Mittnacht, as administrator, to Joseph Brewster..... 1

SAME PROPERTY; Joseph Brewster to Henry H. Andereya..... 1

SAME PROPERTY; Henry H. Andereya, as executor, to Joseph Brewster..... 1

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 49.11 ft n of 130th St, 25x100; Charles Weisbecker and wife to Annie E. Reubert..... 100

129TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of 7th Av, as widened, 16.8x99.11; Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, to Charles A. Yost..... 11,000

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, w s, Lots 84 and 85, map of estate of Lucius Chittenden, 100x125x48.11x125.7; Annie E. Reubert to Charles Weisbecker..... 1

CRESTON AV, e s, 586.3 ft n of Wellesley St, 130.2x10.5x131.3x22.3; Bernard Metzger and wife to Martin Simonis..... 5

167TH AV, s s, Lot 513, map of Wakefield, 50x114; Malinda G. Mace to Julia Appelboom..... 675

ALL PROPERTY, real and personal, of Bessie D. Worthington to Bessie D. Worthington to Fannie T. Worthington and another..... 1

91ST ST, n s, 100 ft w of Boulevard, runs n 30.10 to an old line x w 50x s 33.10x 50; Charles S. Sentell to Jennie E. Sentell and another..... 1,160

134TH ST, n s, 332 ft e of 5th Av, 50x 99.11; John Vanderbilt and wife to August Ruff..... 12,500

73D ST, s s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 25x 102.2; Lydia Johanning to Margaret Luttrell..... 22,850

FOX ST, e s, 175 ft n of Home St, 25x100; Thomas F. O'Connor and wife to John Schwalbenberg..... 1,400

LOTS 1 and 109, Block 2,513, map of 272 lots in Kemp estate, 23d Ward; Francis J. Tierney and husband to Richard R. Masten..... 10

111TH ST, s s, 164 ft e of 5th Av, 27x 100.11; Edward and Margaret Luttrell to Lydia Shanley et al., Comm'rs..... 28,500

135TH ST, 233 West; Henry H. Chase and wife to Mary McManus..... 45,000

SAME PROPERTY; John C. Barth and wife to Henry H. Chase, (exchange of property)..... 10

ROOSEVELT ST, w s, 28.2 ft s of New Bowery, 27.8x41.3x irregular; Daniel J. O'Neill to Johanna O'Neill..... 15,000

GREENWICH ST, w s, 40.7 ft n of Jane St, 21.7x92.4x20.11x91.10; Henry B. Mead and others to Henry B. Mead and others. 1

137TH ST, n s, 275 ft w of 9th Av, 100x 103.1; William E. Booth to Charles Mulford..... 1

UNIVERSITY PLACE, w s, 55.1 ft n of 10th St, 21.8x105.3x21.7x103.9; Sarah E. Todd to Thomas W. Murray..... 1

RIDGE ST, e s, 90.3 ft n of Rivington St, 23.6x100; Jane Rysbpan and wife to Irving Bachrach..... 1,000

LUDLOW ST, s e s, 80 ft n e of Rivington St, 22.6x88.11; J. Blackburn Miller and others to Jacob Fruauf..... 11,500

RIVINGTON ST, n s, 50 ft w of Attorney St, 50x100; Harry Hirsh to Theresa Hirsh, ½ part..... 1

SAME PROPERTY; Julius Hirsh to same, ½ part..... 1

HOUSTON ST, n s, 131.4 ft e of Avenue D, 20.8x105.10; Hannah Perlman to Fannie Frankel..... 1

22D ST, s s, 80 ft e of Lexington Av, 15x irregular; Mitchell A. C. Levy to Patrick Hann..... 11,050

50TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of 6th Av, 25x 100.5; Philip L. Wilson, referee, to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States..... 21,000

48TH ST, 168 West; Charles T. Galloway to the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen..... 30,300

57TH ST, s w corner of Avenue B, 105x33, Twenty-fourth Ward; Mary A. Thompson to Harry Overington..... 1

48TH ST, s s, 79 ft e of 7th Av, 21x50.4; Mary Glynn to The General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen of the City of New York..... 25,000

7TH AV, e s, 50.4 ft s of 48th St, 50x100; George E. Hoe to same..... 90,000

155TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Elton Av, 45x 100; Harry Overington and wife to Matilda Williams..... 1

SAME PROPERTY; Elizabeth Wright to Harry Overington..... 1

144TH ST, n s, 375 ft w of Grand Boulevard, 50x99.11; Benjamin Bryan to Isaac Van Saan..... 10

103D ST, n s, 100 ft e of Manhattan Av, 75x100.11; Mary G. Murphy to John Yule 100

JORDAN, John L., to John W. Haaren; s w corner of Lexington Av and 70th St, 1 year..... 11,000

53D ST, n s, 176.8 ft e of 2d Av, 19.2x 100.5; John H. Rogan, referee, to George B. Gurley..... 7,300

LEXINGTON AV, w s, 84 ft s of 79th St, 18.9x20; John W. Haaren to John L. Jordan..... 1

LEXINGTON AV, s w corner of 79th St, 84x20; same to same..... 1

PLEASANT AV, w s, 75.7 ft s of 115th St, 18.1x74; Arthur Sweeny, referee, to Robert R. Perkins..... 3,800

Recorded Leases.

BUTZEL, Milly J., to Louis P. Coulbourn; 1,451 Third Av, store, &c., 7 months.... $1,500

CARTER, Oliver S., to Susan Wolfsbruck; 757 Broadway, corner of 8th St, Rooms B and C, third floor, 3 years..$1,200 1,500

SCHMIDT, Otto, to Joseph Schmidt; s e corner of 3d Av and 55th St, 3 7-12 years $1,500 1,800

Recorded Mortgages.

AARON, Pauline, to Herman Strauss; w s of 5th Av, 124.11 ft s of 135th St, (two mortgages,) 2 years $14,400

SAME to Hewlett S. Jones; w s of 5th Av, 149.11 ft s of 135th St, 5 years..... 18,000

SAME to Laura Anthony; w s of 5th Av, 124.11 ft s of 135th St, 3 years..... 18,000

BAUER, Emma, to Theresia Loesel; n s of 4th St, 188.4 ft w of Av B, 5 1-12 years 5,000

BLUMENTHAL, Babette, to Lewis C. Tuffe; w s of 150th St, 350 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 1 year..... 1,800

BRIGGS, George A., and wife to Harriet A. Sheppard; s s of Coles St, west one-half of Lot 46, map of Fordham, 3 years. 2,500

BAUM, Max C., and wife to Mary A. Donnelly; s s of 102d St, 175 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years 6,000

COOK, Henry F., and wife to David E. Oppenheimer and Joseph Hamershlag; s s of 72d St, 150 ft w of West End Av, 6 months 11,500

SAME to same; 39 West 69th St, 6 months 8,500

COHEN, Leon, and Moses Baumgarten, and wives, to Caroline Cohen; 207 East 24th St, 5 years 7,000

FRIEDEL, Andreas, and wife to Jacob G. Fischer; n s of 152d St, 375 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 4 months 1,000

FLEITCHER, Andrew, to Trust Guarantee and Trust Company; 157 West 73d St, 3 years 15,000

FEINBERG, Jacob, and Jacob Rosenberg and wives to Thomas Frazier; n e corner of Boulevard and 102d St, demand (two mortgages) 22,500

FRUAUF, Jacob, to J. Blackburn Miller; s e s of Ludlow St, 80 ft n e of Rivington St, 5 years..... 6,000

GURLEY, George B., to Barbara J. Vanderbilt; n s of 53d St, 176.8 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year..... 6,500

HOLZMAN, Bernhard, and wife to Herbert B. Turner; n s of 120th St, 275 ft w of 7th Av, 3 years..... 15,000

SAME to William H. Hall, Jr.; same property, instalments..... 3,000

IRELAND, John B., and wife to Trial Tuckerman and another, individually and as trustees of Lucius Tuckerman; n e corner of 5th Av and 88th St, 5 years.. 25,000

KERVAN, Charles, and wife to Judson S. Todd; s w corner of 144th St and 7th Av, as widened, 1 year..... 19,000

SAME to same; w s of 7th Av, as widened, 25 ft s of 144th St, 1 year..... 13,500

SAME to William F. Newkirk; s w corner of 144th St and 7th Av, as widened, demand 6,000

LOZIER, Sarah J., to Virginia S. R. Chapin, as administratrix, &c.; s s of 96th St, 103 ft w of Lexington Av, 3 years.... 26,000

LIEBERTZ, Joseph and Edward, to the German Savings Bank of New York; n e corner of Prospect Av and 165th St, 1 year..... 10,000

MOORE, Ida E., to Mary A. Lindo and Elisha L. Pattison; s s of 112th St, 183 ft w of 7th Av, 3 years..... 12,500

MASLEN, Richard R., to Frances J. Tierney; Lots 1 to 109, Block 1,513, map of Kemp estate, 23d Ward, 1 year..... 1,750

OVERINGTON, Harry, to Elizabeth Wright; n s of 155th St, 100 ft w of Washington Av, 1 year..... 1

Assignments of Mortgages.

BRICE, John W., executor of Anna E. Brice, to Welcome S. Jarvis..... $3,256

CLARK, George C. and Julia, guardians of Elizabeth H. Crawford, to Elizabeth H. Crawford; 3 assignments..... ..

DRY DOCK SAVINGS INSTITUTION to Peter A. H. Jackson..... 8,531

FURTHMAN, Charles A., to Harry Overington..... 3,000

MONTGOMERY, Samuel J., to Murtha J. Kelly 2,000

McLAUGHLIN, John, to Sidney T. Dyer,. 13,000

OVERINGTON, Harry, to Moses G. Wright..... ..

POWELL, Sarah H., to John T. Willets, committee 10,000

POST, Sarah M., to Annette Post..... 1

RAYNOR, Hiram M., to executors, &c., of Charles P. Hawkins..... 6,500

SPEIR, Gilbert M., referee, to Ruth A. Bruce Brown, guardian..... 1

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Newburg Savings Bank, 2 assignments 22,000

SAME to Lucy A. Buhler..... 3,000

SAME to Julius Steinwender, as guardian 15,000

VOLLMAN, Benjamin, to Aaron J. Bach. 1

ALLAN, John, to Mount Morris Bank.... 1

BOWERS, John M., and another, executors of James N. Platt, to Elvina C. Bliss 5,027

DALTON, Andrew J., to Mount Morris Bank 3,000

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to Katherine R. Jackson and others, executors of William H. Jackson..... 4,256

SAME to Robert H. Coleman, trustee for Anne C. Rogers..... 4,256

Lis Pendens.

58TH ST, 315 ft e of 9th Av, 20x100.5; also 56th St, n s, 153.8 ft e of 9th Av, 17.10x100.5; Estella L. Salomon, by guardian, against Lillian, or Elizabeth, Ash and others, (action to set aside four deeds.)

67TH AV, 440 to 444; also 104 West 88th St, and all title to Stillwell Lane, n s, 90 ft s of 86th St and 45 ft w of Columbus Av, runs s 10x w 20x n 10x e —; Russell L. Tarbox against Alphonse J. Cazet, (warrant of attachment.)

68TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of 9th Av, 18.9x100.5; John G. McCullough against Lena Waitzfelder and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

125TH ST, s s, 290 ft e of 4th Av, 25x100.11; Morris Jacoby against Nellie I. Thrill and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

169TH ST, n s, 127 ft e of Boston Road, 20x124.4; Henry E. Aschelmer against Charles W. Miller, owner and contractor. $108

159TH ST, n s, 375 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 75x99.11; James T. Fitzpatrick against Christiana Wren, owner and contractor..... 136

166TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x95; same against same..... 141

160TH ST, s s, 375 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 75x100; same against same..... 223

142D ST, s s, whole front, from 3d to Alexander Av, 91.6x112x142x100, (Metropolis Theatre;) White & Ryan against William E. Seitz and Clarence W. Gaylor, owners and contractors..... 37,725

138TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of Lincoln Av, 75x100; The Artificial Granolithic Paving Company against John H. and Louis Lavelle, owners and contractors..... 265

EDGECOMBE AV, w s, 101.11 ft s of 141st St, 99.11x90; Salvatore against John Connors, owner; Nicholas Conforti, contractor 752

COMMONWEALTH AV, s s, 50 ft w of Mansion St, 25x..; C. I. Woerner against T. Lundgren, owner; F. Beiper, contractor 12

JACKSON AV, 1,025 to 1,029; Gennaro Bartolomeo against James Reynolds, owner; John McGarrick, contractor..... 21

SAME PROPERTY; Domenico Pellegrino against same owner and contractor..... 21

140TH ST, s s, 126 ft w of 8th Av, 165x 99.11; Stanley Gollick against Catharine M. Carlin, owner; John Carlin, contractor 328

139TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 7th Av, 75x 99.11; Alexander against Sarah J. Steele, owner and contractor..... 2,202

114TH ST, 302 West; Charles M. O'Connor against M. Schleip, owner and contractor 4

LENOX AV, 195; same against W. Renken, owner; Mrs. Williamson, contractor. 10

66TH ST, 55 East, Susan Jones against Mrs. Cooper, owner; Joseph A. Farley and McKenzie & Co., contractors..... 200

KINSELLA AV, s s, 101.4 ft w of Bronxdale Av, 300x100; Church E. Gates & Co. against John Smith, owner; Arthur Darling, contractor 48

67TH AV, 207, s w corner of 14th St; James Dougherty against McKeever Brothers, owners; C. Boege & Son, contractors 292

Orders under Chapter 915, Laws of 1896:

139TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 170x 99.11; Cathrine McGuckin on Clara E. Bliss to the J. L. Mott Iron Works..... 250

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 149th St; same on same to same..... 750

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

No. 284—Charles W. Nordstrom vs. The State of Washington.—Argument continued for Nordstrom, and concluded for the State of Washington.

Nos. 469, 470, 471, and 649—The American Express Company, The Adams Express Company, The United States Express Company, and The Western Union Telegraph Company vs. The State of Indiana.—Ordered that these cases be heard with Nos. 337, &c., as one case, and that three hours be allowed each side in the argument.

No. 352—The Western Union Telegraph Company vs. Ebenezer W. Poe, Auditor of Ohio, et al.—From the Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit. Dismissed, with costs.

Nos. 401 and 405—The Western Union Telegraph Company vs. Ebenezer W. Poe, Auditor of Ohio.—From the Circuit Court for the Southern District of Ohio. Dismissed, with costs.

Nos. 337, 338, 339, 340, 398, 399, and 400—The Express Companies vs. E. W. Poe, Auditor of Ohio; Nos. 469, 470, 471, and 649—The Express Companies and the Western Union Telegraph Company vs. The State of Indiana.—Argument commenced for the express companies, and continued for the Auditor of Ohio, et al.

Call for to-day: Nos. 337, 338, 339, 340, 398, 399, 400, 469, 470, 471, (and 649, 586, and 462,) 497, 536, 578, 579, 588, 550, 334, 100.

Calendars for Friday, Dec. 11.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M.

96—National Starch Company vs. Duryea. 104—Yorkshire Investment Company vs. Fowler. 74—Matheson vs. Campbell. 46—United States vs. Buffalo Gas Company. 48—Volkman vs. Dehmhoff. 50—United States vs. Einstein, Wolff & Co. 51—Allington & Curtis Company vs. Booth. 52—Hostatter Company vs. Becker. 53—Jackson vs. Bermingham Brass Company. 55—Legg vs. Tug Titan and Steamship Thomas Hunt.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 64 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

36—American Sugar Refining Company vs. Steamship Phoenicia. 185—Potter vs. Tug Robert Lockhart. 211—Salisbury vs. Canalboat Louis Roffo. 213—Kief vs. Schooner Gypsum Queen. 214—Fox vs. Tug Fannie M. Skeer.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe J.—Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building at 3 P. M. Motion calendar. Cases Noticed.

5—Cone vs. Tuscaloosa Silk Company. 7—Hadden vs. Natchaug Silk Company. 8—Blake Manufacturing Company vs. Bolen. 9—Gallatin vs. Sherman. 10—Coe Brass Manufacturing Company vs. Cooper. 11—Lilienthal vs. Drucklieb.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

Joseph C. Drake vs. New York, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, appellant; James A. Buchanan vs. S. D. Whitman, appellant—Submitted.

S. Jones, appellant, vs. J. Wittner.—Argued by Adolph Cohen for appellant, David Leventrett for respondent.

The New York and New Jersey Telephone Company vs. Metropolitan Telephone and Telegraph Company, appellant.—Argued by Burton N. Harrison and Wheeler H. Peckham for appellant, Charles W. West and John E. Parsons for respondent.

Calendar for to-day: Nos. 724, 732, 734, 735, 738, 743, 748, 749.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.—Williams, Patterson, O'Brien, and Ingraham, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M.

Motions.—People, &c., vs. Flagg. 2—Same vs. same. 3—People, &c., vs. Garrahan. 4—People, &c., vs. Wong Sing. 5—People, &c., vs. Fletcher. 6—People, &c., vs. Goldstein. 7—People, &c., vs. De Riviere. 8—People, &c., vs. Mallison. 9—People, &c., vs. Riley. 10—People, &c., vs. Wadsworth. 11—People, &c., vs. Mahon. 12—People, &c., vs. Zevilli. 13—People, &c., vs. Valluccio. 14—Traphagen vs. King. 15—Sullivan vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 16—McGown vs. McGown. 17—Wessels vs. Carr. 18—Mechanics and Traders' Bank vs. Stahl. 19—Prince vs. Doushkess. 20—In re Mosholu Parkway. 21—In re Nineteenth Street. 22—In re Smith. 23—De Peyster vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 24—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company vs. Milbank. 25—Tinney vs. Pierrepont. 26—Hix vs. Edison Electric Light Company. 27—Ackerman vs. New York and Brooklyn Bridge. 28—Dechert vs. Municipal Electric Light Company. 29—Davies vs. Clark. 30—Pendergast vs. Union Railway Company. 31—Ludwig vs. Lazarus. 32—Thomas vs. Thomas. 33—New York City Baptist Mission vs. Tabernacle Baptist Church.

Non-enumerated Motions.—2—Duhrkop vs. White. 4—People ex rel. Williams vs. Constable. 5—Gould vs. McGillin. 6—Arthur vs. Dalton. 8—Wamsley vs. H. L. Hoyt & Co. 9—Reals vs. Whitney. 14—Matter of Thrall. 16—Matter of Sheet Metal Works. 18—Matter of Lord. 19—Fleischman vs. Smith. 20—McGown vs. McGown. 22—Farmers' National Bank of Annapolis vs. Underwood.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and District Courts—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Truax, J.—Opens at 11 A. M.

Littigated Motions.—1—National Wall Paper Company vs. Gorton. 2—Emdenbach vs. Anderson. 3—Post vs. Harris. 4—James vs. Horn. 5—Reeber vs. Meyer. 6—Matter of Deckertown Silk Company. 7—Bischoff vs. Engel. 8—Albert Busch Company vs. Peyser. 9—Weil vs. Berman. 10—People ex rel. Lawyers' Surety Company vs. Anthony. 11—Crane Company vs. Tamsen. 12—Maddock vs. same. 13—Randolph vs. same. 14—Steel & Johnson Manufacturing Company vs. same. 15—Ronalds vs. same. 16—Maddock vs. same. 17—Lehner-Johnson-Mayer Manufacturing Company vs. same. 18—McDonald & Harrison Manufacturing Company vs. same. 19—Waterbury Manufacturing Company vs. same. 20—Standard Gas Fixture Company vs. same. 21—Gothberg vs. same. 22—Nash vs. same. 23—Solomon vs. Kleeberg. 24—Matter of Board of Education, (Fifty-fourth Street.) 25—Matter of Board of Education, (Forty-ninth and Fiftieth Streets.) 26—Pittsburg Plate Glass Company vs. Edelman. 27—Rosenthal vs. Byars. 28—Moore vs. Moore. 29—Ransom vs. Ransom. 30—Miner vs. Daly. 31—Metropolitan Street Railway Company vs. Opposite ex rel. Duden vs. Gilon. 33—Bulk vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 34—Patterson vs. New York Copper Manufacturing Company. 35—Dickerson vs. Bard. 36—People, &c., vs. Bushwick Chemical Company. 37—Parker vs. Adams. 38—People, &c., vs. United States Mutual Accident Association. 39—Suckert vs. Suckert. 40—Matter of Perry Avenue. 41—Karlowicz vs. Karlowicz. 42—Wright vs. McBurney. 43—McCabe vs. Warren. 44—Gilmer vs. Beltz. 45—Kruse vs. Frank. 46—Suffield vs. Suffield. 47—Hodges vs. Hodges. 48—Firuski vs. Abrahams. 49—Koehler vs. New York Elevated Railroad Company. 50—Eastern Brewing Company vs. Mayor, &c. 51—Matter of Mandels. 52—Matter of Pfeister. 53—Matter of Goodman. 54—Cheever vs. Pittsburg, &c., Railroad Company. 55—Nevins vs. Eisenstein. 56—Stubbe vs. Stubbe. 57—Farrell vs. Press Publishing Company. 58—Citizens' Savings Bank vs. Wilson. 59—Seyfert vs. Reinacht. 60—Quirk vs. Lumpkin. 61—Howell vs. Bennett. 62—Moser vs. Scheib. 63—People, &c., vs. Kaufman. 64—Barth vs. Henningsen. 65—Puder vs. Puder. 66—Ruppert vs. Brosemer. 67—Dowing vs. Dowing. 68—Matter of Dowd. 69—Blesel vs. Pabst Brewing Company. 70—Fidanza vs. Petrazznoli. 71—Fleron vs. National Horse Show Association. 72—People, &c., vs. Harlem River Bank. 73—Fisher vs. Auld. 74—Arnoux vs. Phyfe. 75—Sickles vs. Canary. 76—Warren vs. McKeely. 77—Monroe vs. Green. 78—Sheehan vs. Carvalho. 79—McCone vs. Gallagher. 80—Matter of Harlem Casino. 81—Bulk vs. Collis. 82—Dowley vs. Randall. 83—Shaughnessy vs. Schultz. 84—Fletcher vs. Schuster. 85—Matter of Murray Hill Bank. Rosenblum vs. Reis. 87—Marine vs. Ivone. 88—Hamilton vs. Wilks. 89—Mott vs. Mott.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

Motions.—1—Harlem River and Port Chester Railroad Company vs. Arnow. 2—Herter vs. O'Brien. 3—Shears vs. Shears. 4—Boehm vs. Shea.

Demurrer.—303—Kelly vs. the Mayor, &c.

Preferred Causes.—3691—People, &c., vs. Loew. 3156—Hamilton vs. Piza. 3770—Dudley vs. Murray.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day Calendar. To be called in Special Term, Part IV., at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

Law and Fact.—1849—Freehy vs. Durrant. 3844—Bartens vs. Benedict. 3675—Smith vs. Cohen. 3745—Cohen vs. Cohen. 3673—Eisert vs. Allubach. 3689—Stillman vs. Associated Lacemakers' Association. 3696—Brennan vs. O'Neill. 3697—Bryant vs. Stewart. 3698—Wood vs. Bickford. 3714—Carroll vs. Carroll. 3730—Clark vs. O'Neill. 3739—Hunt vs. Alexander. 3741—Schmulewitz vs. Ledner.

Highest number reached in regular call, 3747.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Smyth, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day